

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1643.—VOL. LVIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

WITH LARGE ENGRAVING (GRATIS)  
OF THE  
ROYAL MARRIAGE CEREMONY } 5<sup>D</sup>.



MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE: THROWING THE SLIPPER AT THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.



## THE CENSUS.

"How many are we, and of what sort?" This is the summarised question to which the people of the United Kingdom will give in detail a thoroughly authentic answer on Monday next. At first blush, those of her Majesty's subjects who, above and beyond all other conditions, prize the independence and privacy of the domestic circle, and have studied only one side of the old saw that an Englishman's house is his castle, are apt to regard the decennial demand made upon them by law to disclose facts relating to their family interiors as having about it a flavour of impertinent inquisitiveness. The vast majority, however, have acquired a sufficiently intelligent notion of the public uses which an accurate Census serves to have thereby conquered the prejudice which would have rendered their compliance with the law a constrained and grumbling one. The objection derived from an ignorant misinterpretation of the sin of David in numbering his people has very nearly, though not quite, disappeared in the light of fuller and sounder knowledge. In 1861, we are told, the Census was taken without the infliction of a single fine under the penal clauses of the Act of Parliament. People have learned by this time that this enumeration of the inhabitants has nothing to do with a poll-tax, or with local rates, or with military conscription, or, indeed, with anything likely to bring material or moral damage upon their households. Some may still look upon it as unnecessary; some may question the inferences drawn from the facts it discloses; but the number will be very few, we trust, who will not cheerfully co-operate with the authorities in making the returns for 1871 as perfect as possible.

The machinery devised for taking the Census is simple enough in principle, but will, no doubt, be quite efficient for its purpose, vast and complex though it be. Thus England and Wales have been divided into about 32,000 districts—we leave Scotland and Ireland out of the account just now, although, of course, they have been similarly dealt with—and to each of these districts an enumerator has been appointed. Care seems to have been taken that the enumerators chosen to do the service assigned to them, should be trustworthy and thoroughly responsible men. Some of them are clergymen, some members of the various secular professions, and some, gentlemen of leisure. These have been actuated mainly by public considerations in engaging their services, and all may be expected to perform their duties with intelligence and zeal. The rank and file—if we may so describe them—of the army improvised for the occasion, will be officered by 2197 district registrars officially familiar with, and more or less trained in, the kind of work requiring to be done; and the district registrars will be under the direction of 627 superintendent registrars, who, again, will be under the command of the Registrar-General. Every one of these representatives of the State for the occasion has been furnished with minute and suitable instructions. By this time, it is presumed, the enumerators have left a Census schedule at every dwelling-place in their respective districts, to be filled in by the head of the household in readiness for the final call of the enumerator, on April 3. Wherever, from any cause, such as inability to read and write, the schedule has not been filled in, or has been filled in defectively, the enumerator will elicit the requisite information and will write the particulars before he leaves the house. All the papers, when collected, will be treated confidentially.

The inquiries which will have to be answered do not look very formidable at first glance; nor to any but those persons who are in exceptional circumstances will they be likely to prove so. To some men it will be a difficult matter to state precisely the occupation they follow. Truly described, it might reveal secrets the keeping of which is felt to be closely associated with the preservation of personal freedom. To some women, also, an accurate statement of their age will be objectionable, notwithstanding Dr. Farr's assertion that, "although many may look, they are seldom thought, younger than they are even by their friends; so that to tell the truth is the right and prudent course to pursue." The disagreeable duty will be conscientiously performed, doubtless, by the greater number of the fair sex; but, within certain ranges—the frontier period of feminine life—the averages drawn from the returns should cover a decade at least to insure their perfect trustworthiness.

Few persons are really fond of statistics—fewer still know how to handle them to good purpose. To the uninitiated nothing would seem more incapable of yielding wholesome or interesting results in the shape of knowledge than immense arrays of figures relating to the age, sex, conjugal condition, and birthplace of some millions of people. But, in truth, marvellous meanings lie hidden in these classified arithmetical aggregates, which a practised statistician will comprehend at a glance. To him the more multitudinous the facts with which he undertakes to deal, the more scope there is for the plastic and constructive power of an active imagination. He draws forth from them the conclusions and the lessons which they utter in unison, and makes mere numbers not only instructive, but, if we may so say, harmonious. At present, many of those laws of nature and of Divine government which a right mode of looking at figures would unquestionably detect, are beyond the ken of statistical inquiry. But year after year they are being brought to light, and are becoming, in their turn, instruments in the hands of science in making fresh discoveries. The Census is a rich

quarry to which resort may be constantly had for materials of knowledge as useful as it is entertaining, and it is well worth patient study for the results it yields.

The laws which regulate the increase and decrease of the population of the country, for instance; the doctrine of life insurances; the determination of the state of the public health; variations in the intensity of diseases and in the rate of mortality under different circumstances; the number of children within what is called the school-age, and the social condition in which they are ranged—in a word, much of that statistical information which is indispensable to the guidance of both those who make and those who administer the laws of the empire—has its roots in the decennial Census. "The success of the operation depends, not so much on the Registrar-General, on his officers, or on the enumerators, as on the five million or more heads of families. Some of these," writes Dr. Farr, "are not in a position to understand the measure; and the co-operation of all the educated classes, particularly of the clergy, of medical men, and of public writers in the press, is indispensable to the complete success of the eighth Census."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, March 29.

Such a spectacle as the past week presented has certainly never before been recorded in history—the utter abandonment by a Government of its capital, and the leaving it to any fate that may befall it, because a small fraction of the population, unsupported by so much as a single representative of its wealth, intelligence, or respectability, have risen in arms, and by a coup-de-main made themselves masters of a few important positions. The weakness of the Government of Sept. 4, lost by coquetting with insurrection as it did until the very last, is the cause of the disaster that has fallen upon Paris, and M. Thiers has, unfortunately, shown no more resolution than his colleagues. Ministers and Generals alike abandoned their posts in haste and secrecy, at the moment when duty imperatively demanded they should remain; in addition to which they withdrew all the troops they could, leaving large quantities of arms and ammunition behind to fall into the hands of the insurgents, took not the smallest precaution to localise the outbreak, and gave not so much as a hint to a single member of the party of order for them to be on their guard for their own defence. It is well known that M. Jules Ferry, who showed so much courage and energy in the affair of Oct. 31, when General Trochu surrounded himself with Breton Mobiles in the court of his hotel, would have remained and held the Hôtel de Ville against the insurgents until he had rallied the party of order around him; but, spite of his appeals, the guards were withdrawn to the last man. The consequence is the Commune is installed at Paris, though not without the shedding of blood, and Parisians of the most varied shades of opinion have lost all confidence in the Government of M. Thiers and the Assembly of Versailles; added to which, insurrections in the provinces, fomented by the emissaries of the Central Committee, are succeeding each other with wonderful rapidity, to be put down possibly for the moment, but certain to break out again.

The wanton massacre last week in the Place Vendôme, which excited intense indignation in Paris among the respectable portion of the population, was approved of by the Central Committee, which returned a vote of thanks to the National Guards who took part in it. A day or two afterwards the *Journal Officiel* of the Committee, in recounting the scene, sought to palliate the murders by asserting that the crowd had first fired with revolvers upon the National Guards, a statement which a doctor who appears to have examined the wounded men explicitly denies.

The Committee had announced the elections for the Commune for that very day, but the mayors refused to allow them to take place in their respective arrondissements, without the authorisation of the National Assembly. The Paris press also published a joint declaration counselling the electors not to vote, which drew forth an *avertissement* from the Committee, who determined not to be baffled, postponed the elections until Sunday. During the interval they proceeded to seize such of the mairies as were not in their power. Meanwhile, however, Admiral Saisset had been appointed by the mayors Commander of the National Guards, a considerable number of whom, friends of order, rallied round him. The mairies of the Bourse, St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and the Rue Drouot, together with the Bank of France, the Bourse, and the Grand Hotel, were secured by this party, who guarded all the thoroughfares of their arrondissements, and, by a coup-de-main, obtained possession during the night of Friday of the railway station in the Place du Havre. But, of all the other quarters of Paris, except Passy, the Committee remained masters. The mairies of the tenth, the twelfth, and the eighteenth arrondissements were occupied by the National Guards of their party; hostile mayors of other arrondissements already occupied were removed, and provisional delegates of the Committee were installed in the mairies. The Central Committee divided the National Guards under their orders into three armies, intrusting the command to the so-called Generals Brunel, Eudes, and Duval, the latter of whom, a former scenshifter at one of the theatres, had been already appointed delegate at the ex-Prefecture of Police. These steps taken, preparations were made to reduce the remaining arrondissements to obedience.

Admiral Saisset, Colonel Langlois, chief of his staff, and Colonel Schœlcher, commander of the artillery of the National Guard—the two last deputies for Paris—caused a vigilant guard to be established in the arrondissements held by the party of order, and waited for some action on the part of the Assembly. This had been occupying itself with desultory discussions on the municipal elections and on the matters of over-due rentes and bills of exchange, but no action resulted from all its talk; and the gallant Admiral, although the mayors and deputies of Paris accorded him their support, found himself in an embarrassing position. He issued a couple of proclamations inviting the population to rally round him, and informing them of the measures the Assembly had under consideration; he then awaited their effect.

On Friday afternoon three battalions of National Guards, under the orders of the Central Committee, appeared at the entry of the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois with several pieces of cannon, and commanded the municipality to prepare for the elections. The two adjoints, in presence of the insurgent force, had no alternative but to submit, and the National Guards next marched in the direction of the Bourse. On

reaching the line of sentinels which guard that building, the delegates of the Committee who headed the insurgents demanded to be taken to the mayors of Paris at that moment assembled at the mairie of the Bourse. Their request being complied with, they returned shortly afterwards, and announced that the elections were definitively settled for on Sunday, whereupon the Communist National Guards set up a cheer, and defied, amid shouts of "Vive la République!" before the battalions of the Bourse.

On Saturday morning a proclamation signed by the Central Committee, the mayors, and several of the deputies of Paris, announcing the elections for the morrow; and on Sunday they were proceeded with calmly and orderly enough, only a fraction of the population voting, so that an easy victory was gained by the candidates of the Committee. The Committee were defeated in some six arrondissements, notably the 1st, 2nd, 9th, and 16th. MM. Assy, Flourens, Eudes, Blanqui, Delescluze, Gambon, Felix Pyat, Paschal Grousset, Rigault, Arnould, and Allix figure among the Red Republicans elected; and among the successful candidates of the moderate Republican party are MM. Adam, Tirart, Ranc, Desmarest, and Marmottan.

While these serious events were happening in the capital the Government and the Assembly, having collected together a large armed force at Versailles for their protection, remained comparatively idle. The Assembly met for the first time on Monday; and the President having called attention to the insurrection in Paris, it was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen members to support the Government in all necessary measures. General Trochu denounced the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas, and proposed the adoption by the State of the family of the former. On the following day, the Assembly addressed a proclamation to the people condemning the disorders in Paris and their authors, but the sitting was taken up in disputes between the Monarchical and Republican parties. M. Jules Favre, however, found occasion to inveigh loudly against the Parisians. M. Thiers spoke in more conciliatory terms, and, consequently, disappointed those who awaited from him energy and action. On Wednesday M. Jules Favre read a letter from General Fabrice, stating that the condition of things in Paris offered scarcely any chance of the arrangements entered into with Germany being kept, and that if the *émeute* was not put down forthwith Paris would be bombarded. M. Favre said he had asked for time in order that innocent people might not suffer, and had stated that the *émeute* was a surprise, and that all France was faithful.

Although the Committee has given up its place to the Commune, for which body several of its members have been elected, it has judged prudent to appoint an under-committee, the attributes of which are the command of the National Guard, the police services, and the protection of the Communal Council. This new body has decreed the reorganisation of the army. Twenty-five *bataillons de marche* are to be formed, with twenty batteries of field artillery and fifteen batteries of field mitrailleuses.

By means of emissaries dispatched into the provinces immediately upon their accession to power, the Central Committee has succeeded in stirring up a movement in favour of the Commune in some of the principal towns. An insurrection broke out at Lyons on Thursday last, when the prefect was arrested and the Commune proclaimed; but, finding only a small portion of the inhabitants favourable to their proceedings, after a two-days' occupation of the Hôtel de Ville, the insurgents retired. On the same day great agitation prevailed at St. Etienne, and on Friday the partisans of the Commune took possession of the Hôtel-de-Ville, imprisoned most of the authorities, and assassinated the prefect. A similar movement took place at Marseilles, but failed in presence of the energetic measures of the authorities.

## SPAIN.

The complete returns of the elections show that the Government has secured a very large majority both in the Senate and in the Cortes.

At an early period of his reign King Amadeus is being made familiar with the turbulent disposition of large sections of his subjects. Carlist bands have appeared in various parts of the country and a Republican agitation is in progress in Andalusia.

## GERMANY.

At noon on Sunday the Emperor-King received the representatives of Austria, Spain, and Italy, who presented congratulatory letters from their Sovereigns on the occasion of the Emperor's accession to the Imperial dignity.

In the Lower House of the Reichstag, on Thursday week, Dr. Simson was once more elected President. Prince Hohenlohe, formerly President of the Bavarian Ministry, was made first Vice-President; and Herr Weber, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Wurtemberg, second Vice-President.

The German papers announce the death, at Heidelberg, of Professor George Gottfried Gervinus, the historian, at the age of sixty-six.

## DENMARK.

The Danish Rigsdag closed on Wednesday, after six months' Session. The Rigsdag have passed a law on the sugar tariff, by which duty on Croix sugar is reduced and that on English refined sugars heightened.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A telegram from Stockholm announces the death of the Queen on Thursday. Her Majesty had been suffering for some days from an affection of the lungs, attended by high fever and restlessness. The King's illness has also taken an unfavourable turn. The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark are at Stockholm.

We learn from Christiania that the committee upon the Constitution has passed a resolution, almost unanimously, to the effect that the Storting shall reject the union-project.

## AMERICA.

The President has sent a message to Congress declaring life and property to be insecure in some of the southern States, and urging it to pass measures to remedy the evil. He has issued a proclamation commanding the Ku Klux bands in North Carolina to disperse within twenty days.

Mr. Sumner has made a speech in the Senate, in which he severely criticised the course taken by the President with regard to San Domingo in having authorised the use of a Federal naval force to sustain the Government of President Ruez against foreign or domestic foes.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives repealing the duties on salt and coal has come to nothing. The Senate refuses to sanction the measure.

## CANADA.

The House of Commons, in opposition to the Government, has repealed the duties on corn, coal, breadstuffs, and salt.

The Legislative Council of India has passed the Income Tax Bill for one year.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Mr. Wade, dated Pekin, March 6, reporting all quiet in the north of China.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

A confectionery establishment in King-street, Blackburn, was, on Saturday last, the scene of a very sad calamity. Early in the morning, before the inmates had left their beds, a fire broke out in the premises, and ere they could effect their escape or the fire be extinguished, Mrs. Kilner, the wife of the proprietor, and two female assistants in the business, were suffocated. An infant which was taken alive from beneath the body of Mrs. Kilner, its mother, died a few hours afterwards from the injuries it had received.

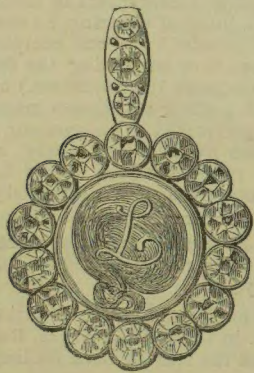




CUP GIVEN TO THE MARQUIS OF LORNE BY ETON SCHOOL.

## WEDDING GIFTS.

The Etonians' present to the Marquis of Lorne was a massive silver tankard, beautifully chased, displaying battle scenes copied from Lebrun, the French painter. The handle is made to represent four satyrs. At the base of the tankard are two silver plates. On one is engraved the Eton College arms, and the other bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Marquis of Lorne on his marriage by the present members of his old



LOCKET GIVEN TO PRINCESS LOUISE BY THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

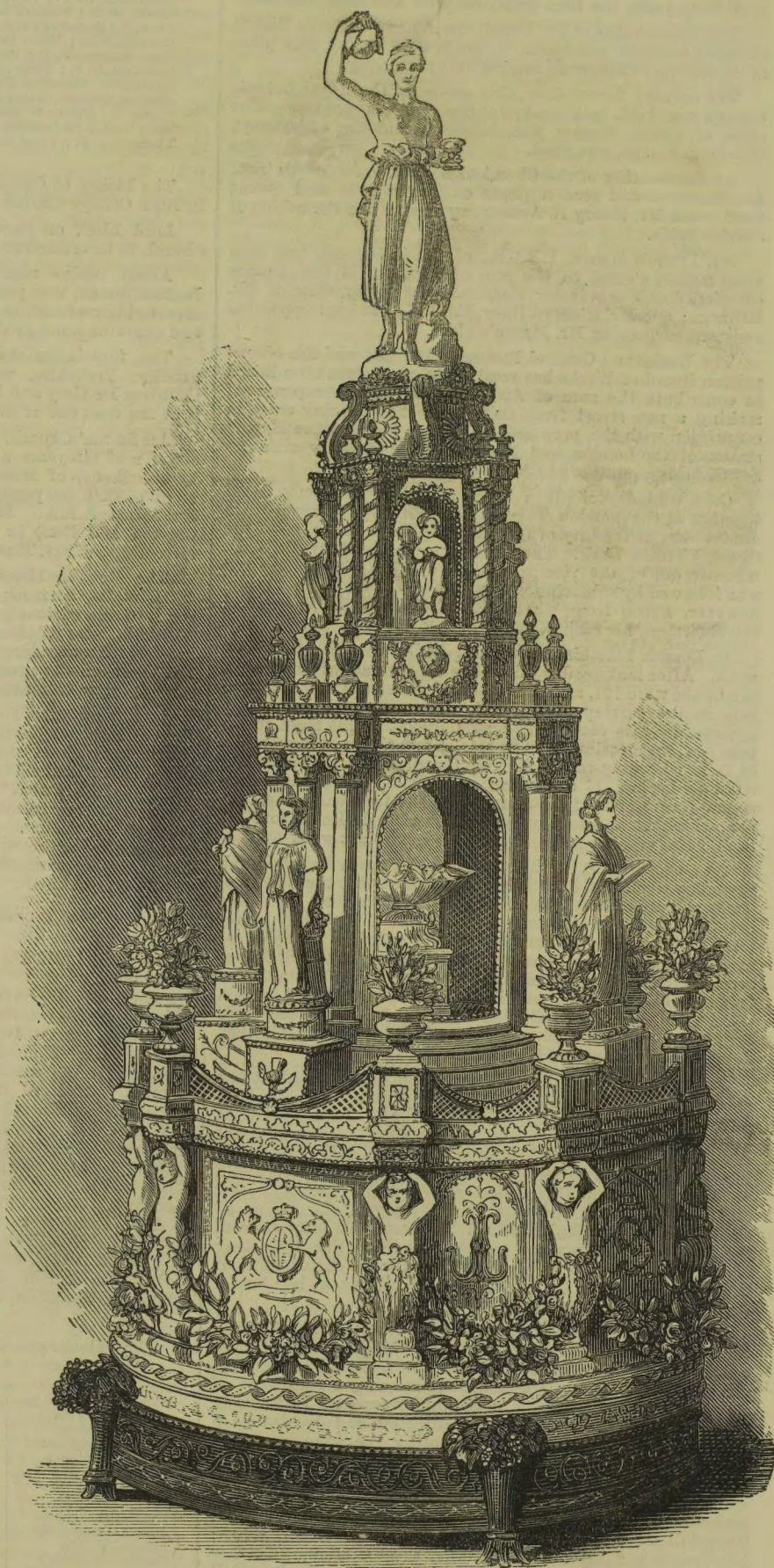
school. Eton, 1871." This tankard was made by Messrs. Hancock and Co., of Bruton-street, and cost £150. It was presented by the captains of the school, Mr. Radcliffe, K.S., and Mr. Stapylton.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers presented the Marquis, their Lieutenant-Colonel, with a claymore, or Highland

sword, manufactured especially for him by Messrs. Wilkinson and Son, of Pall-mall. It has a basket-hilt, richly ornamented with the Marquis's initials and motto, "Ne obliviscaris," surmounted by a coronet. These devices are in chased and frosted silver, on a gold ground. The Galley of Lorne, with crest and regimental devices, are upon the scabbard mountings. The blade, which bears a suitable inscription; is one of those specially selected for praise by the jurors of the last Exhibition. The arrangement of the devices and mountings has been designed and superintended by Captain Mac-laine, of Lochbui.

The Bible and casket, given to her Royal Highness Princess Louise by the Maidens of England (an Engraving of which appeared in our Issue last week), were prepared by Messrs. Houghton and Gunn, of Bond-street, from designs specially furnished by Mr. G. R. Clarke. The illuminations on the edges of the book, and on the vellum leaves, in the style of the twelfth century, are by Mr. P. Harkiss. The oak casket was carved by Messrs. Ratlee and Kett, of Cambridge. This beautiful and appropriate gift was presented to her Royal Highness by Miss May Layard, daughter of the Rev. C. Clement Layard, of Fortismere, Muswell-hill.

The principal wedding-cake, that placed on the table at the breakfast or luncheon in the Waterloo Chamber, was the one represented in our Illustration, from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Eton. It was a magnificent work of the confectioner's art, made by her Majesty's chief confectioner at Windsor Castle. It was 5 ft. 4 in. high, with a diameter of 2 ft. 6 in. The base was decorated with white satin, bearing coats of arms, the initials "L. L." entwined in blue, wreaths of orange-blossom, and small vases containing the same flowers. Within an alcove above



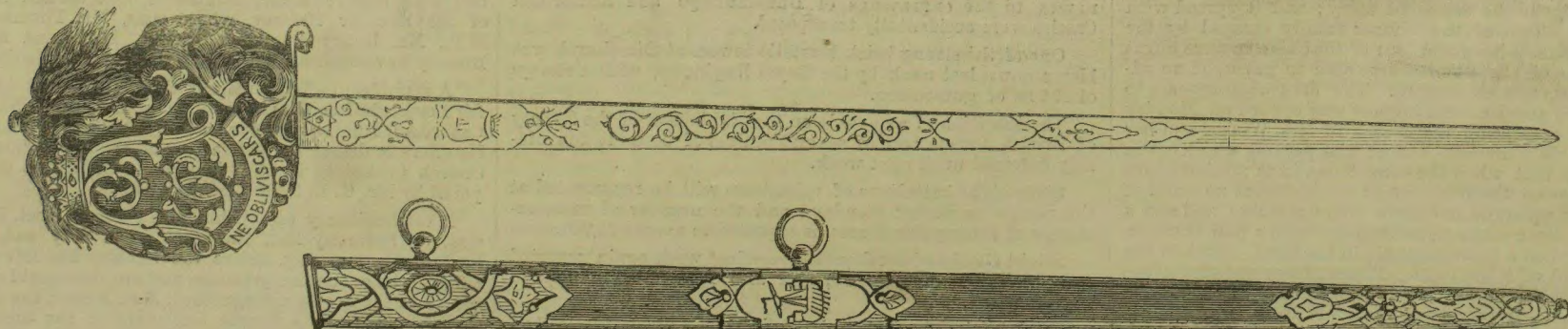
THE ROYAL WEDDING CAKE.

the base was a fountain, with doves drinking, and around the miniature temple were four statues, representing Agriculture, Fine Arts, Commerce, and Science. The upper part was crowned by a figure of a vestal virgin. All the figures and ornaments were of sugar. The presentation cakes for the Royal Family, and 300 lb. of wedding cake for distribution, were made by Messrs. Gunter and Co., of Berkeley-square.

## MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS.

The annual meeting of the Middle-Class Schools Corporation was held yesterday week. The report of the governors stated that 1060 boys are now being educated at their school in Cowper-street, Finsbury, as compared with 960

in the preceding year. The school was originally designed to accommodate 1000 scholars, and it was to be assumed that 1060 was the maximum number that can be received there. That circumstance, they said, evidenced the policy of the acquisition already made of a site for another school in Lambeth. Since the last annual meeting, the Cloth-workers' Company, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, have given £1000 towards the schools out of funds in their hands originally bequeathed for the relief of poor debtors; and the trustees of Barnes's Charity, in the parish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, under a scheme of the same Commissioners, £1500 out of funds originally appropriated to apprenticing inhabitants of that parish. The council are in communication with the



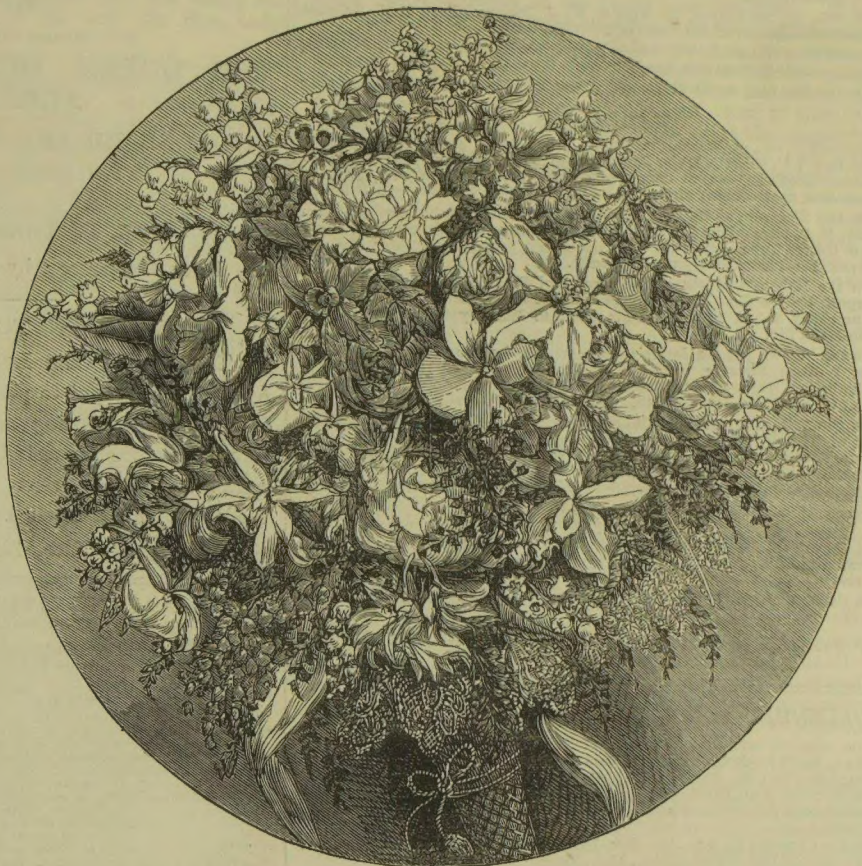
HIGHLAND CLAYMORE GIVEN TO THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AT WINDSOR.





THE BRIDE'S BOUQUET.



THE QUEEN'S BOUQUET.

Endowed Schools Commissioners and various other trustees and bodies, with the view of obtaining further gifts from like sources. Towards developing the scientific elements of education in the school the Gilchrist trustees have voted £100, and Mr. Alfred Davis has given £500 for a kindred object. Mr. Lewis Lloyd, banker, has given £500 towards the same object; and Sir William Tite, M.P., and Mr. J. P. Gassiot have both signified their intention of presenting a similar sum for like purposes. Preparations are being made to erect a laboratory and a drawing school in connection with the school in Cowper-street. The payments made by the scholars of one guinea a quarter con-

tinue to defray the actual cost of their education, but an endowment fund of about £1000 a year is necessary to meet rates, taxes, and repairs. A building has been obtained for trying the experiment of a girls' school, and money has been specially contributed by individual liberality for the purpose, to the extent of 300 girls for three years. The council have been able to redeem the land tax on the Cowper-street estate, and, by an appeal against the rating of the schools, the rate has been reduced from £1300 to £900. The Head Master, the Rev. W. Jowitt, M.A., having been thanked for his exertions, replying to the compliment, spoke to the tone of manliness, truthfulness, and purity which pervaded the whole school.

He added that Mr. George Moore, of Cheapside, had signified his intention to institute scholarships to encourage biblical instruction in the school; and Mr. Roundell had offered £5 a year for a prize in English literature.

The anniversary festival of the Jews' Orphan Asylum was held, last week, at the London Tavern, when the chair was occupied by Mr. Lionel Cohen. The subscriptions and donations amounted during the evening to about £2000. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. P. E. Van Noorden, assisted by Miss Julia Sydney.



ARRIVAL OF WEDDING GUESTS.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AT WINDSOR



## BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Cornwall House, Tufnell-park, the wife of Don Carlos Gutierrez, Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras and Costa Rica at her Majesty's Court, of a daughter.

On Feb. 28, at Tehran, the wife of W. J. Dickson, Esq., H.M. Oriental Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Lower Strove House, Beaminstor, Dorset, the wife of Henry S. Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st ult., at Chute Lodge, Wilts, the wife of T. E. Fowle, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Killmory Church, Rostrevor, in the county of Down, by the Rev. I. P. Garrett, Major James Loftus Winniet Nunn, 80th Regiment, to Annie Northesk, second daughter of the late Arthur Innes, Esq., of Doonagh, in the county of Down.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, by the Rev. John Tracey, M.A., assisted by the Rev. John Elliot Fox, B.A., James W. Dawson, Esq., of George Town, Demerara, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter of S. W. Prichard, Esq., Mount Galpin, Dartmouth.

On the 18th ult., at the parish Church of St. Michael's in the Hamlet, Liverpool, by the Rev. Eben Rae, Incumbent of St. Cleopas, Toxteth Park, Arthur, eldest son of Henry Roberts, Esq., to Emily, youngest daughter of Edwin Maw, Esq.

On the 18th ult., at St. James's, Handsworth, by the Rev. John Sheldon, Vicar, William Frederic, only son of Frederick Walker Haydon, Esq., of Fordingbridge, Hampshire, to Maria Amelia, only daughter of Charles Eveson, Esq., of Clifton Villa, Handsworth, Birmingham. No cards.

On the 28th ult., at Christ Church, Baling, by the Rev. George Jannings, Vicar of Thorne, Yorkshire, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector of Perivale, John Allen Brown, of The Laurels, Baling, eldest son of the late John Brown, Esq., F.R.G.S., &c., of Sealeby Lodge, Camden-road, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Thomas Sparks Parry, Esq., of Baling. No cards.

## DEATHS.

On the 5th ult., at her residence, Brow Top, Workington, Jane, widow of the late Rev. J. S. Priestman, late Vicar of Matfen, Northumberland, aged 63 years.

On the 29th ult., at 3, Edith-terrace, Brompton, Mrs. Hannah Bawcomb, aged 78 years.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3.

**SUNDAY, April 2.**—Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, M.A.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; evening, the Rev. W. Cadman. Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A. (probably).

Temple Church: 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader in the Temple. Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean; Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Hon. Dr. Duncombe, Dean of York; 3 p.m., the Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, M.A., Master of Marlborough College, Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen.

**MONDAY, 3.**—The Census of the population to be collected. Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m. London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy). Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. C. Graham on Man's Tripartite Nature). Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 (Captain Colomb on the Attack and Defence of Fleets). National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Report from the Committee on the Trades Union Bill). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

**TUESDAY, 4.**—Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Zoological Society, 9 p.m. Pathological Society, 8 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m. Scientific, 1 p.m. General, 3 p.m. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Agricultural Society, noon. Geological Society, 8 p.m.

**THURSDAY, 6.**—Old Lady Day. Westminster Abbey, special service, 7 p.m. Dr. Stanley, the Dean. London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economical Botany). Linnean and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.

**FRIDAY, 7.**—Good Friday. Prince Leopold born, 1853. Divine Service: St. Paul's, 10.15 a.m., the Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, M.A., Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., Prebendary. Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster; Whitehall—11 a.m.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey, Westminster Abbey, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Dr. Stanley, the Dean.

**SATURDAY, 8.**—Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Swaney Lectures at Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
High Water	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Low Water	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of this Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.
March 15	29.841	36.3	25.8	69	0-10	32.1	40.9	WNW. SSW.
16	29.670	36.1	32.4	88	6	33.4	41.5	NNW. NE. NNW.
17	30.261	39.1	28.6	69	7	31.6	45.6	NW. W.
18	30.269	40.6	41.4	83	9	35.8	55.5	NW. N. ENE.
19	30.266	44.8	39.9	84	6	45.0	57.5	SW. S. E.
20	30.028	42.8	37.1	82	4	35.5	54.6	WSW. SSW. SSE.
21	30.028	42.8	37.1	82	4	35.5	54.6	SW. SSW.

\* Rain and melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.888	29.325	30.276	30.303	30.217	30.073	30.069
Temperature of Air	34.95	35.49	38.50	45.30	48.29	45.50	43.93
Temperature of Evaporation	32.92	35.59	35.40	43.49	45.29	43.92	40.9
Direction of Wind	WNW	NNE	NW	NW	SW	WSW	SW.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—On GOOD FRIDAY Afternoon and Good Friday Evening, APRIL 7, 1871, all the Vocalists and Instrumentalists of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, assisted by other Artists of known eminence, will give a Chamber CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, embodying in the Programme some of the choicest Morceaux from the Works of Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Rossini. Principal Vocalists—Miss Victoria Stokes (of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane), Miss Bella Moore; Mr. John Rawlinson, Mr. Cyrus Neale, Mr. E. Bruce, Mr. J. Roper, Mr. Vernon Reed, Mr. Percival, Mr. De Brenner, and Mr. W. Leslie. Solo Harmonium, Madame de Sievers; Solo Contra-Basso, Mr. H. Roberts; Solo Trumpet, Mr. Ryder; Solo Flute, Mr. Drew Dean; Solo Harp, Mr. Bellina. Leader of the Band, Mr. Isaac Spiller; Conductor, Mr. A. Nish.

**ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.**—EASTER FESTIVITIES, 1871.—On Easter Monday Afternoon at Three, Easter Monday Night at Eight, Easter Tuesday Afternoon at Three, Easter Tuesday Night at Eight, April 10 and 11, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give Four Extra Performances in the Great Hall (their Sixth consecutive celebration of the Easter Festival in London). An entirely new Programme is now in active rehearsal, replete with novel and most attractive features. Three Thousand seats, One Shilling; Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s. For details see Special Advertisements in all the Daily and Weekly Papers two weeks prior to Easter. Doors open for Day Performances at Two; Evening Performances at Seven.—Proprietors, G. W. Moore and Fred. Burgess.

**CHRISTY MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.**—All the NEW SONGS introduced on the occasion of Mr. G. W. Moore's Benefit with such marked success will be sung at Every Performance until further notice.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—CHRISTY MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, Three and Eight, Fauteuils, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's 21st Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Leicester-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For April 8

WILL CONTAIN SEVERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF

## THE QUEEN OPENING THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE,

WITH PORTRAITS OF THE CREWS,

AND OF

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Price Fivepence; by Post, Fivepence-Halfpenny.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, April 8, will be put to press a day earlier than usual, in order to avoid printing and publishing on Good Friday. It is therefore requested that Advertisements for next week's Number be sent not later than Six o'clock on Wednesday next, April 5.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871, of Selected WORKS OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ART, SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, AND MUSIC.

Under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1871. Offices for the Sale of Season Tickets—Royal Albert Hall, Upper Kensington-gore, London, W.

## SEASON TICKETS.

4. The Price of Season Tickets will be £3 3s.

5. Season Tickets will entitle the owners to admission to the Opening of the Exhibition and to all other ceremonies, as well as at all times when the Exhibition is open to the public. Season Tickets will also admit to the Flower Shows and Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, and to the Day Musical Performances in the Royal Albert Hall, from May 1 to Sept. 30.

6. Reserved Seats for the Musical part of the Ceremony to be performed on May 1 in the Royal Albert Hall will be issued to Season-Ticket Holders at the following prices:—

In the Arena or Amphitheatre, each seat, £1 1s.

In Balcony or Picture Gallery, each seat, 10s. 6d.

Boxes may also be engaged for the occasion.

7. Season Tickets must be signed before presentation. The owners must produce them each time they enter the Exhibition, the Hall, or the Gardens, and, when required, must write their names in a book.

8. Season Tickets are not transferable, and if presented by any other person than the Registered Owner will be forfeited. Tickets lost cannot be replaced.

9. Applications through the Post for Tickets should be addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Y. D. Scott, R.E., Secretary, Upper Kensington-gore, London, W., to whom P.O. Orders must be made payable at the Post Office, Charing-cross, London, W.C.

10. On May 1 the admissions will be restricted to the owners of Season Tickets.

11. From May 2 to May 6 the price of admission will be 10s.

12. After the 6th of May the price of admission on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, will be 1s.; or 1s. 6d. including admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

13. On Wednesdays, with admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, 2s. 6d., except on Wednesdays May 17 and June 7, when the price of admission will be 7s. 6d.; and on June 21 and July 5, when the admission will be 5s.; these being Great Flower Show days.

14. These charges also give admission to the Picture Gallery of the Royal Albert Hall during the Musical Performances held in connection with the Exhibition.

By Order, HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E., Secretary to H.M. Commissioners.

## THE SALE OF SEASON TICKETS HAS NOW COMMENCED.

Season Tickets may be purchased at—

Royal Albert Hall, Upper Kensington-gore, Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens.

Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.

Handel Festival Ticket Office, 2, Exeter Hall.

Mr. A. Austin, St. James's Hall.

Bubb's Library, 167, New Bond-street.

Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-st.

Messrs. Good and Son, 60, Moorgate-street.

Mr. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings.

Messrs. Kohn, Prosser, and Co., 48, Cheapside.

Mr. King, 86, Upper-street, Islington.

Messrs. Lacon and Oller, 168, New Bond-st.

Letts, Son, and Co., Limited, 8, Royal Exchange.

Mr. James MacMichael, 207, King's-road, S.W.

Mr. Marshall, 63, King William-street, E.C.

Messrs. Mellish and Harris, 34, Chep tow-place, Bayswater.

Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-st.

Messrs. Mitchell and Co., 39, Charing-cross.

Mrs. Montrose, 55, Baker-st., Portman-sq.

Ollivier's General Ticket Agency, 39, Old Bond-street.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, 186, Strand, and at their principal Bookstalls.

Mr. Stanley, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

Warren's Library, Edwardes-terrace, Kensington.

Messrs. Weir and Co., 263, Regent-st., Knightsbridge.

Willie and Co., 70, St. Martin's-lane, and at their principal Bookstalls.

Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.

Tuesday.—Dramatic Entertainment in Opera-Room by Members of the Gaiety Theatre (under the direction of Mr. J. Hollingshead).

Wednesday.—Concert at Three. Madame Dowland, Madame Poole, Mr. R. Temple. Solo Flute, Mr. Alfred Wells, Conductor, Mr. Manns.

Thursday.—Public Rehearsal of the Great Eastern Ballet Spectacle, "Aladdin" (produced under the direction of Mr. J. Hollingshead of the Gaiety Theatre). Scenery by Mr. Matt Morgan and Mr. Finlay. Characters by Miss D'Auban, Miss D'Auban, Miss Wards; Herr Carl, Messrs. D'Auban, Ward, Raynor, Martinetti, &c.

Friday (Good Friday).—Grand Sacred Concert.

Saturday.—Concert and Afternoon Promenade at Three.

Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets. The new April Tickets at all Entrances and Agents.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY.—GRAND

SACRED CONCERT at Half-past Three.

Madame Lemmens-Sarrington, Madame Corn de Wilhoist, Middle Draisill, and Madame Redmond (her last appearance previous to her departure for the United States).

Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, Mr. Pater, and the Crystal Palace Choir. Trumpet Obligato, Mr. Thomas Harper. The Coldstream Band; the Company's Orchestral Band. Grand Organ, Mr. James Coward. Conductor, Mr. Manns.

Wendell, No. 1, Royal Menagerie, "Fine Arts Courts, Original War Sketches in Pictorial Gallery, Photo-Sculptural Views of Pompeii, Portrait Busts, Sculpture, Tropical Department, Technological Gallery, &c. Cricket, Boating on Lake, Velocipedes, and every Amusement.

Trains every five minutes throughout the day from all termini. Connection with nearly every Railway, via Kensington, Farringdon-street, Clapham Junction, Norwood Junction, &c.

Open from Nine till Nine. No extra charge for admission; as usual, One Shilling. Half-price on Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.

NOTE.—For full particulars of the Music to be performed, attractions, &c., see handbills.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL, 1871.

FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS.

Conductor—Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

JUNE 19, 21, and 23. Full Rehearsal, June 16.

The arrangements, with slight modifications for the advantage of visitors, will be the same as those in 1868.

Mr. Tickets in sets for June 19, 21, and 23, including admission—Central Stalls and Front of Galleries, 3s.; Side Stalls in Area, 1s. 6d.; Remaining Seats in Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Unnumbered Seats in Blocks, 1s. 6d.; or, for single days, 2s. 1s. 6d., and 1s. 6d., respectively. Reserved Seats for the Grand Rehearsal, on June 16, exclusive of admission—Central Stalls, 10s. 6d.; other Seats, 5s.

Full particulars are stated in the programme, which may be had on application at the Crystal Palace.

The issue of vouchers will commence at the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall, on Monday, April 3, at ten a.m., when plans of seats may be inspected.

Written applications will be dealt with in the order in which they arrive, alternately with personal applications, on April 3. No application attended to without a remittance.

Mr. J. E. Hutton. The Programme will include selections from the works of Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Rossini, and Gounod, with New Songs by Arthur Sullivan and J. L. Hutton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra; 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 45, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.** Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 5, the Thirtieth Annual Sacred Music Performance of Handel's MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Charles Le Jeune. Conductor, Mr. J. E. Hutton. The Programme will include selections from the works of Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Rossini, and Gounod, with New Songs by Arthur Sullivan and J. L. Hutton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra; 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 45, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—Committee and Hon. Members' Tickets will be issued NEXT WEEK. Governesses in attendance with three Pupils are admitted Free. J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria-square.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment,** A SENSATION NOVEL, in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by German Reed; after which, BADEN BADEN, by Mr. Corney Grain. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Closed during Passion Week.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY

NEXT, April 3; Tuesday, 4; and Wednesday, April 5, at Seven, THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Braid, and Rogers; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Gwynne; followed by UNCLE'S WILL AND KISS IN THE DARK. The Fourth MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH and UNCLE'S WILL will take place on SATURDAY (this day), APRIL 1, with the same performers as at night. The Fifth will take place on Saturday, April 8. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Double Attraction.—New Comedy and New Burlesque.—To-Night, at 7, AN UNHAPPY PAIR. At 7.30, New Original Comedy, by James Albery, TWO THORNS, in which Mrs. Herman Vestin, Miss Fauny Brough, Miss Adair, Messrs. W. Farren, Young, Mervin, Rayne, Henry Marston (specially engaged), and Lionel Brough will appear. At 10 the great Classical Burlesque, VESTA, in which Mrs. John Wood and the full Burlesque Company appear. Box Office, Eleven to Six.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.** LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, To-Night. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—LULU, the beautiful, the graceful, the fearless, To-Night.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—LULU springs at a bound 25 feet perpendicularly Every Evening.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—LULU accomplishes the never before attempted feat of Turning a Triple Somersault To-Night.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—LULU appears Every Evening at 9.35. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—An Entire Change in the Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts on Monday. Open at Seven, commence at Half-past—Monday Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, will appear. N.B. Grand Concert on Good Friday at 7.30.

## A DOUBLE NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED ON

SATURDAY, APRIL 22,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

## THE SURRENDER OF SEDAN,

FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT,

AND

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OF

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Price Tenpence; by Post, Tenpence-Halfpenny.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

The Reds hold Paris, their organ preaches assassination, and the National Assembly votes that the case is not one of urgency. We have heard a good deal of nonsense about the sublime attitude of the Parisians; but really cynicism may be pardoned for seeing some sublimity in the attitude of the nominal rulers and representatives of France. The absurdity of their conduct is the first thing that strikes the beholder, for it is absurdity carried to the highest pitch. But the situation is far too terrible to be laughed at. The Revolution has not been baptised with rose-water. It has had a grimmer ritualism, and something worse still is in the immediate future.

M. Thiers and his colleagues have permitted the rebels to elect the Commune, whose sign is the red flag, and whose creed is murder and rapine. A revolutionary tribunal, maintained by thousands of well-armed men, dominates Paris, and clamours to the other great cities to establish similar headship. The Assembly, which created the Government, and was pledged to support it, feared to vote that the proceedings in Paris were illegal. "That would be to declare war." What else should have been done? Disorder had been guilty of no such cowardly folly. Revolution had, on its side, declared war à outrance, and the outrancists had showed that they were in earnest by a series of murders, beginning with those of two Generals. Against this thunder-voiced proclamation the chosen men of France will not even whisper a syllable of defiance. "We postpone operations," maunders M. Thiers (for, brilliant and fiery orator as he is, he can maunder when action is demanded), "but we intend them." And there is no man in the Assembly who has power to persuade the representatives that every day's delay is giving a new army to the revolution. The Germans may well send the scornful message that France wants a man.

What means the delay, if M. Thiers means action, as he says? He has a large army with him, but he does not believe that it is to be trusted to march upon the Nationals. He is very likely right; but does he expect that



made on Paris in something less than a fortnight. In a good deal less than a fortnight the call of Paris to the other cities may have had a dozen answers, and Marseilles may be once more sending to the capital, in aid of the revolution, "men who know how to die," but, on the whole, much prefer to live and to kill.

There was a hope among those who, as statesmen, should leave nothing to be merely hoped for, that the revolt would melt away. We might say to M. Thiers, "Historian, read thy histories." Where did M. Thiers learn that rebellion, tolerated and almost excused, ever hastened to put itself down? Certainly not in his own graphic narratives of the first revolution. Smaller beginnings than those we saw the other day in Paris led to as great results, in the time of the first Republic, as those we are now witnessing. The same timid course was adopted then, though with more justification; for France was ripe for a convulsion, whereas now she desires nothing so much as peace. She looks to the men whom she has chosen, to the Government that her representatives have placed in office, to stand between her and the red plague, and to stay it. But they are false to her and to their duty, and the red plague is spreading. There is no man like the glorious Hebrew hero-priest to throw himself between the plague-stricken and those who are in health.

Europe looks on sorrowfully, and even Germany has no harsher word for her late enemies than the contemptuous word which describes their situation. Meantime, Paris itself seems unaware of its danger, or else has undergone so much that its sense is dulled. The demonstrations of the men of order were brutally checked by massacre, and there was an end. It might have been thought that the scene near the Place Vendôme would have been enough to rouse the worthier part of the population to arms, and that by this time an overwhelming volunteer force would have marched upon the revolution. There has been no such thing. The men of order rushed away, some in terror, some in anger, from the place of slaughter; but they did not come back with cannon. We read that a young nobleman at Versailles has demanded leave to raise what men he can and make a dash upon the party of assassination; but he has not been permitted to do so. And we will not say that permission has been unwisely withheld, for his action would have been taken as that of the Versailles Government; and if he failed, his defeat would be fatally damaging to authority. But why the Parisians, among whom are three times as many men accustomed to arms and drill as are in the insurgent ranks, have stood inactive and beheld the Red Republic consolidate itself, is one of the mysteries of the time. Ere long, we shall see at what price a fortnight of inaction has been bought.

In the confused conditions of things men seek refuge in falsehoods, and account for the situation in every way but the true one. The Germans are favourable to the insurgents, and are encouraging them. Why should the Germans do this? They want peace and they want money. France in revolution is not likely to be a prompt paymistress, and the first act of an established Red Republic will be to launch armies against the alien, in imitation of the acts of the old time. The gold of Napoleon, the gold of the house of Orleans, are other agencies which have been invented to explain the success of the rebellion. Men are living who remember that the English never would have defeated a French army but for the gold of England, lavished upon French Generals. The simple solution of the case is, that while a strong hand directs France the mob-doctrines of violence and confiscation may be preached furtively, but will not be put into practice; but when her destinies are confided to Generals without skill and statesmen without courage, the mob in the cities discovers the fact, and becomes rampant. It is a melancholy thing to say that nothing but a dictatorship will save France from ruin; but what else can be said? Her need in this hour is a strong soldier, like the "artillery officer" who pointed the guns at the steps of St. Roch.

#### THE COURT.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, visited Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne at Claremont House. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Marchioness of Ely, Count Seckendorff, and Major von Schrabiech dined with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor of Dublin, with a deputation, arrived at the castle, and presented to the Queen a congratulatory address upon the Royal marriage, to which her Majesty returned a gracious reply. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were present during the ceremony. The Haytian Minister arrived at the castle and presented his credentials to her Majesty. The Queen held a Council, during which the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen took the oaths as First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Right Hon. J. Stansfeld took the oaths as President of the Poor-Law Board, and each kissed hands on appointment. Sir John Macpherson Macleod and Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart were sworn in members of her Majesty's Privy Council. Earl Granville and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had audiences of her Majesty. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. In the evening, by command of her Majesty, a ball was given to the servants in celebration of the Royal marriage.

On Saturday Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle from Claremont. Prince Arthur arrived from Woolwich. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg visited the Crystal Palace. His Royal Highness dined with Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros and the officers of the 1st Life Guards at Hyde Park Barracks. Sir Michael Costa had the honour of an interview with the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, and the Marchioness of Ely.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the

castle. The Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Pimlico, officiated. Major-General Beauchamp Walker, C.B., dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Emperor Napoleon visited the Queen. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Arthur left the castle for Woolwich. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, visited Viscountess Clifden, at Dover House. The Queen afterwards held a Drawingroom. In the diplomatic circle twenty-seven presentations and in the general circle 200 presentations were made. Princess Beatrice went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Marquis Hamilton, and Viscount and Viscountess Halifax.

On Wednesday the Queen opened the Royal Albert Hall. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and Count Seckendorff. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne went to the Royal Court Theatre.

On Thursday the Queen held a Council at Buckingham Palace; after which her Majesty left for Windsor Castle.

The Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 20.

#### OPENING OF THE ALBERT HALL BY THE QUEEN.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, left Buckingham Palace at half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday for the Albert Hall, South Kensington. The Royal cortège consisted of ten carriages, and was attended by a field officer's escort of the Royal Horse Guards. The Prince of Wales proceeded to the hall from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The Queen was received at the hall by the Prince of Wales, president, and other members of the provisional committee, and conducted to the chair of state upon the dais, the Royal family being ranged on each side of her Majesty. The National Anthem was played, after which the Prince of Wales presented an address; to which the Queen replied:—"In handing you this answer, I wish to express my great admiration of this beautiful hall and my earnest wishes for its complete success." The Bishop of London then offered up a short prayer, after which her Majesty declared the Royal Albert Hall to be "open." A Royal salute was then fired from a battery of Royal Horse Artillery in the park. The Queen was afterwards conducted to her Majesty's box, when a cantata, composed for the occasion by Sir Michael Costa (of which some account will be found under the head Music), was performed; after which the Queen left and returned to Buckingham Palace. Many thousands of spectators lined the route, and greeted her Majesty with hearty expressions of loyalty. We shall give, next week, several illustrations of the Queen opening Albert Hall.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds, yesterday week, near East Hampstead. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Saturday last the Prince visited the Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst. Prince Arthur visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince dined with the officers of the 1st Life Guards at Hyde Park Barracks. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince was present at the military steeplechases at Woolwich. On Tuesday evening the Prince and Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Arthur, visited the studios of Mr. F. Leighton, R.A., and Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., and also the gallery of Mr. R. Pritchett's Danish drawings. The Prince dined with General Lord Strathnairn and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards at Regent's Park Barracks.

#### THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Murat, visited the Queen on Monday. The Emperor travelled by special train from Chiselhurst. Colonel Du Plat, deputed by the Queen, met his Majesty at the Waterloo Junction and travelled with him to Windsor, where Viscount Sydney, on behalf of the Queen, received the Emperor. A large assemblage of spectators warmly greeted his Majesty upon his arrival. Mrs. Macdonald, mother of Madame la Marchéale Canrobert, with her two grandchildren, also met the Emperor at the railway station, the grandson, Marcel Canrobert, presenting to his Majesty a bouquet. The Emperor drove in one of the Queen's carriages to the castle, where he was received at the entrance-hall by her Majesty and the Royal family, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Prince and Princess Christian came to the castle from Frogmore to pay their respects to his Majesty. The Emperor's visit extended over half an hour, after which his Majesty returned to Chiselhurst, being attended on his journey by Colonel Du Plat, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

The portraits of the eight young ladies, all unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises, or Earls, who served as bridesmaids to her Royal Highness Princess Louise at her wedding in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Tuesday week, appear in this Number of our Journal. They are Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll and sister to the bridegroom; Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of the late Marquis of Salisbury; Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Duke of Ormonde; Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich; Lady Florence Gordon Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Marquis of Huntly; Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; and Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare. The portraits of all these ladies are engraved from photographs taken expressly by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster. He also took the photographs of her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne, from which their portraits were engraved for the Special Supplement we gave last week.

Mr. Richard Wallace has presented £2000 to the Westminster Hospital, £2000 to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and £1000 to the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

The lady styling herself the Countess of Derwentwater has been adjudicated bankrupt at Newcastle County Court on a petition signed by Lord Camperdown and Sir Spencer Robinson, two of the Lords of the Admiralty.

A brewer pleaded guilty, at Bow-street Police Court, to having stored quantities of sugar for the purposes of business without making the necessary entry of the places used for the storage. The magistrate imposed a penalty of £200.

#### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Again has the bill for legalising marriage with the sister of a deceased wife received the *coup de grâce*, this time by a much larger majority in the Lords than last year. It is not my business here to express an opinion on the proposed change in the law. But there cannot be two opinions about the extreme undesirability of the present state of the question. The educated class know perfectly well that the union which it is wished to legalise is an unlawful one, and if they break the law they do it with their eyes open. But the perplexity of the uneducated will be increased with every year during which the agitation is kept up. They will be now told that a majority of the House of Commons approves of such marriages, that seventy-one members of the House of Lords voted for them, and that the great promoter of the bill is the Judge who speaks with chief authority on marriage questions, Lord Penzance, the Judge in Divorce. Those who may think it worth while to inquire what "the clergy" say will be apprised that the names of the late Archbishops of York and Dublin and the present Archbishop of Canterbury are on the side of the change. All this is bewildering to the many.

Both the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway are reported to be very ill, and the situation of her Majesty appears to be very critical. Neither is in advanced life, King Carl XV. having been born in 1826 and Queen Lowisa in 1828. As well-informed persons do not usually display much information in regard to Sweden, and as we are still in debate as to matters on which the Swedes have made up their minds, it may not be amiss to mention, while alluding to Sweden, that its Legislature is composed of two bodies; that the First Chamber is elected for nine years, and that the members, who must have a property qualification, are not paid; but the Second Chamber, whose members are elected for three years, and must have a property qualification, though a ludicrously small one, are paid £67 for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The vote is by ballot, both in town and country. Of course every member of the British Legislature is aware of these facts, and they will be adverted to in the debate on the Ballot, which Mr. Gladstone desired to fix for a time when the "territorials" and others must be at the sessions, but which is to be taken at a later stage. Mr. Martin informs us, moreover, that, in spite of payment to members and ballot, the Swedish Commons do not run into democratic excesses, and there is usually an excess of revenue over expenditure.

I once read of a traveller who had been sojourning in some place and, having left it, was told by his friends at home that there had been a revolution in the locality where he had been. He denied it, he had seen nothing of the kind. "Ah! that's because you don't understand their language." I suppose that I have been in a similar condition of darkness as to the discords and menaces of the gentlemen who will have rowed the great race before these lines are generally seen. One is told that they are offended at the notoriety they earn by their gallantry, and talk of taking their boats to other waters, where the vulgar will not come. I have been about a good deal where I should be likely to hear this sort of thing, if it were said; and as of course it has been, or it would not be reported, I conclude that I do not understand University language. But I own to having heard, not directly, but from friends and admirers of the champions, that they might not unnaturally dislike the very unhesitating criticism which each individual receives, and which is conveyed with as much charming freedom from delicacy as if the criticised member of the University were a horse. Perhaps things might be made a little more pleasant when gentlemen are being tutored in the face of a British and a betting public.

"Is descended from the last Stewart, Lord Lorn." Such is part of a biographical notice of the admirable Vice-Chancellor whose resignation has been the legal topic of the week. It seems but the other day that the distinguished Highlander ascended the bench. I was present when he did so, and I admired his manly frame. He looked a judge like "the simple Archon" of Mr. Theodore Martin's American ballad—one whose own hand could, if necessary, "enforce his own decrees." And, moreover, in our frivolity "we youth" remembered the parody on two lines of Tom Moore, which in the poet shudder lest a reviewer of Lalla Rookh should get hold of them:—

"Of fear he knew no more than one who dwells  
Amid the"—Highlands knows of knee-buckles.

For this learned descendant of a Highland family were the articles, and they became him well. After which light memories let me set down that the Bench loses a thorough gentleman, one who had the courage of his convictions, as the new phrase goes, and with whom "the honour of a Highlandman" was as much in evidence in the Court of Chancery as it could have been on the hills of his ancestors.

Three Knights of Music, one Knight of Painting. These additions to the roll of honour have been noted with much satisfaction. Sir Jules Benedict, Sir Sterndale Bennett, Sir George Elvey represent the first; Sir William Boxall champions the second. Their spurs have been won in presence of the nation, and they need no herald to proclaim their merits. Let us append a truly English remark, with all proper self-satisfaction. While in another country honours and rewards have been descending upon those who have been distinguished in scenes of violence, the sword of the English Sovereign has been falling in token of grace to those who minister to our intellectual pleasures.

Yet, let us be bellicose-minded on occasion. Let us take notice that the Secretary for War stated with some emphasis, on Monday, that, though it was an excellent thing to "consider over" important questions, there was a time to leave off the considering cap and to show energy. These two things Mr. Cardwell declared that he should do in regard to the Martini-Henry rifle. This marvellous arm has been tested in hot climates and in cold, on shore and sea, and wherever the test was likely to afford means for assisting judgment. Finally, it is ascertained that this weapon is the best that can be put into the hands of our soldiers, and therefore into the hands of all our soldiers is the Martini-Henry to go. This is a good hearing; and, as it happens that we have not been wanting to shoot at foreign nations, we will not be ungracious about delay.

Lord Ebury is a most amiable man; and I well remember being struck by his kindness in suggesting how very hard the enormous length of the Sunday services is upon children. Not wishing to be struck, through his kindness, in another way, I venture to appeal to him to ask whether he really knows what "tip-cat" is. He wishes our poor boys to have space for playing this, and rounders. The latter are all very well; but I recommend him to look at a drawing among the late John Leech's cartoons for an illustration of tip-cat. I thought nobody respected the institution but oculists.





MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE: THE BRIDE'S PROCESSION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.





MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE: THE BRIDESMAIDS.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In many respects this has been a Session of surprises, not to say eccentricities; and at least two surprises have marked recent proceedings. Those who on a certain day witnessed the manner in which Mr. Gladstone protested, in his most protesting manner, that nothing on earth could induce him to give up going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, and on another certain occasion who heard him utter that fearful threat, which ever strikes terror into the House, that unless he had his way he would delay and curtail the Easter recess, could not but have been struck with astonishment at the change which came over him when the fated day arrived. In a pick-tooth manner, and with an air as if he knew he had only to ask and receive, Mr. Mundella inquired whether, seeing that by the forms of the House he was precluded from then bringing on his motion for the reduction of the Estimates, Committee of Supply would be postponed to enable him to do so. Of course everyone settled down into his place, expecting the Prime Minister in adjuring strain to declare that nothing but a vote of want of confidence would compel him to yield to the proposal. But then appeared Mr. Cardwell, who murmured out something which seemed a faint denial. Then there was a parley, and, in tone and manner meek and gentle, Mr. Gladstone signified that, by a skilful manipulation of the Government business, he could manage to accede to the request. Something more than surprise ran like electricity through the House; and friends and opponents of the Ministry evidently came to the same conclusion—namely, that pressure had been put on the Ministry by the gentlemen "below the gangway," whom Mr. Bentinck, the greater, affirms to be the real Government of the country, and that conciliating them was found to be advisable. Naturally, a keen and ready leader of Opposition like Mr. Disraeli did not lose so good an opportunity for teasing the Chief Minister, and he rattled out one of his sarcastic and prickly speeches with great effect; while Mr. Ward Hunt brought his heavy metal to bear, and Colonel Stuart Knox was grievous and Colonel North loftily indignant; but all in vain, and the result was that at a juncture, when it had been authoritatively declared that not an hour was to be lost with the Estimates, so that the Mutiny Bill might be brought on before April 1, and the technical disbanding of the Army and Navy prevented, a whole Government night was practically lost; for an attempt of the Lord Advocate, in his cool, dogmatic way, to thrust the Committee on the Scotch Education Bill into the unexpected gap, set the Scottish members, who were not prepared for such a proceeding for at least a month later, into revolt; and there was such clashing of tongues and clamour of dialects that, in the event, the Lord Advocate discreetly withheld his measure at an hour when, in ordinary circumstances, it might well have gone on. Amidst the Scottish members confessing their own *laches* in regard to dealing with their bill stood, proudly and erect, Mr. Anderson, who declared himself in favour of proceeding with the measure at once, he being as completely prepared to discuss it then as he would be a month thence—a statement which could have been accepted with the utmost faith by everybody.

The capacity of the Lord Advocate (a man so precise, so suave, and, not to speak offensively, so canny, as that it might be presumed impossible for him to make a mistake in tactics) for creating Parliamentary "Meg's-diversion" was amply tested again the very next day. There was a quiet gathering of Scotch members at a Wednesday morning sitting to talk over, as their manner is, a bill which concerned only themselves, and which had relation to a branch of law known as Hypothec, the meaning of which need not be distinctly explained, as doing so would deprive the word of its grandeur and mystery. At a given time up rose the Lord Advocate, and presently, with a touch of excitement wholly abnormal in him, began to denounce the principle of rent as a pre-emption, both in England and Scotland, and he so spoke as to lead to a conclusion that the Government had in contemplation a scheme for neutralising those rights of landlords which still savour so pleasantly of feudality, and to put rent and its incidents on the same footing as villanous tea and sugar bought—on credit—over a counter. The Scottish owners of feudatory rights started, and by one of their typical representatives began to remonstrate; one or two English country-gentleman members, who had been endeavouring to make out what the discussion was all about, and who seemed particularly struck by some observations of Mr. McCombie, for the sufficient reason that, being unintelligible, they were assumed to be profound, pricked up their ears; communications were made to a number of their class and kind who were more or less at hand waiting to resist a Game-Law Amendment Bill, which was imminent, and in a short time there was a large and excited crowd clamouring inarticulately and cheering to the echo Mr. Leeman, who, as legal adviser and confidant to half the landed owners of Yorkshire, took on himself the denunciation of this treasonable suggestion, if it was no more than a suggestion, with a voice and with an energy which would have been alarming in a man of less physical developments. In vain did the Lord Advocate (frightened, perhaps, at the tumult he had raised) protest that he had been misunderstood and that his statements had been exaggerated; the half-furious crowd would not be placated, and, in order to do something to put their mark of displeasure on the Government, they fell upon the poor little Hypothec Bill, which Ministers had supported, and which would have been carried and pushed it, kicked it into the most nether corner of Parliamentary limbo. Thus it came to pass that twice in forty-eight hours occurred an unusual phenomenon, that of the Scottish members as a body being startled out of their normal and, so to speak, constitutional equanimity.

It may have been a devious fancy; but somehow it seemed that, in the delivery of his set speech against the increase in the Army Estimates, Mr. Mundella was not in the same mood as that by which he was influenced when he gave notice of it; for he was calm and unasserting almost to indifference; and phrases which, when composed, were intended to be red-hot, were but lukewarm; and, altogether, it appeared as if he was only dallying with a foregone conclusion. As to Mr. Pease, who seconded the motion, he was almost mournful at having to speak diluted censure of the Ministry of his political affections, a component part of which he is expected to become. Even Mr. Jacob Bright was less absorbed in self-belief and assertion of infallibility than usual; Mr. Candlish was palpably working against the grain; and Mr. Holms showed at times that he was half repentant of having composed the very able and cognoscent speech which he pronounced. These latter laboured under another difficulty—namely, that, with curious judgment, Mr. Gladstone intervened very early in the debate, and addressed the House in a manner so tactical, so telling, from his singular quietude, whether as regards phrase or enunciation, so subtle in argument and so masterful of details, that the discussion was anticipated; and all that intervened between his address and the division was perfunctory in no ordinary degree.

The result, so favourable to Ministers, was not without effect on the subsequent attempts of Mr. Leatham and Lord Elcho to reduce the proposed number of men for the Army.

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The progress of improvement in the iron manufacture is rapid and unceasing. New sources for supplies of ore are being diligently sought out, and new processes for cheapening the conversion of the ore into metal or for improving the quality of the iron are being diligently prosecuted. Already iron ores of superior quality are being brought from Bilbao, in the north of Spain, and from Maraballa, near Gibraltar; and during the last month we have received letters from the north of Ireland announcing the energetic prosecution of iron-mining in that district, primarily for sale to iron manufacturers in England, but with the intention of eventually erecting blast furnaces on the spot; for, although the coal will require to be imported to work such furnaces, yet, seeing that it requires two tons of the best ore to make one ton of iron, and only one ton of coal, it is believed that it will be found more profitable to import the coal than to export the ore. This announced intention corroborates the view we have already put forth, that the iron manufacture is in a state of transition, which suggests and implies grave issues. For if the coal be henceforth brought to the ore, instead of the ore to the coal, the locality of the manufacture will be changed in many cases, and existing works must in some instances be shut up. In the north of Ireland there are extensive deposits of iron ores extending along the shore from Carrickfergus to the Giant's Causeway, and some of these ores are hematites containing 55 per cent of iron. Upwards of 80,000 tons of ore were shipped to England and Wales during the past year. But this is only a small beginning, and the trade will no doubt rapidly expand. In other parts of Ireland there are ferruginous deposits which may be found of still greater eligibility; and in Somersetshire and other parts of the south of England valuable ores are being worked, some of which produce speigleisen, which is added to the decarbonised pig for the production of Bessemer steel. The existing process for puddling iron is expensive and laborious, and many projects have been propounded for superseding it. But it is the only method yet known whereby phosphorus and sulphur can be removed from the iron, and therefore the only method in use for decarbonising the pig yielded by the large class of ores contaminated with those substances. Sherman's method of purifying the iron by the introduction of a small dose of iodine, and Henderson's, by introducing powdered fluor spar mixed with oxide of iron as a floor to the puddling furnace, have been favourably spoken of; but their success cannot be said to be assured. By Heaton's plan of making wrought iron from pig a certain quantity of nitrate of soda was introduced into a vessel, and was covered over with a perforated iron plate. Molten iron was then poured into the vessel, and in a short time the oxygen expelled from the salt by the heat boiled up through the metal and decarbonised it, reducing it to the condition of a pasty mass, which was afterwards rolled. Mr. Menelaus, of Dowlais, used a rotating puddling furnace, which, however, did not in all respects answer his expectation; and none of the plans for superseding puddling has yet been sufficiently successful to come into general use. Nevertheless, there appears little reason to doubt that this great desideratum will be reached in a little time. Just, however, in the proportion in which the operations of the iron manufacture are abbreviated and cheapened by the employment of more compendious methods, and by reducing the present waste of heat, will the relations of the existing ironworks be affected, as the selection of localities which yield cheap coals will cease to be the most prominent necessity of the manufacture. On the whole, it appears probable that the iron trade will shift its localities, as the copper trade has already done; and it will migrate to situations in which cheap and good ores are found, or to seaports which with cheap coal combine the advantage of cheap freight for ores from other places. The iron trade of South Wales has already received a severe shake by the rise of a competing industry in the north of England. Its copper trade, once so profitable, is almost extinct; and it will require great care and circumspection on the part of mineral owners and manufacturers to prevent the iron trade from following a similar course.

In an elaborate paper by F. Zöllner, on the Spectra of Incandescent Gases, first published in Germany, and of which a translation appears in the March number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, it is shown that every gaseous body can, with respect to the rays emitted from it, exist in two states essentially different from each other. In the one the rays can be spread out into a so-called discontinuous spectrum with conspicuous maxima of brightness; in the other into a continuous spectrum. Both states are merely functions of the pressure and temperature, and in general the discontinuous spectrum passes into the continuous by rise of temperature.

The Select Committee obtained by Mr. Samuelson "to inquire into the law, practice, and effect of grants of letters patent for inventions" will, it is to be hoped, be able to collect such information as will enable the defects of the existing law to be corrected and, at the same time, explode the communistic crotchets of Mr. Macfie and a few others, who openly advocate the spoliation of inventors. Useful inventions require not merely knowledge and imagination to suggest them, but labour and capital to bring them to maturity. And who is likely to incur such expenditure without prospect of remunerative return? If patents were to be abolished altogether, as some persons propose, the only inventions that would then be perfected would be such as could be worked as secrets; and the effect would be most hurtful to the progress of industry, and especially to that class of manufacturers who are now most solicitous to appropriate the ideas of others.

A new species of injector (called "Friedman's injector") has been applied to some locomotives, of which the main peculiarity is that the central jet sucks in water through an annular opening and forms a larger jet, which again sucks more water through a similar annular opening, the arrangement being like several funnels of different sizes, the small being placed within and a little behind the large. There is nothing new in the principle of this arrangement, which was patented by Mannoury d'Ectot, in 1818, and subsequently by Delabarre and various other persons.

The plumbers of London are likely to have a large accession of business of a temporary character, from the fact of the Government having brought a bill into Parliament to compel the water companies to furnish a constant supply; and this will involve an alteration in the fittings of the houses, as most of the supply-pipes, it is supposed, are incapable of withstanding the high pressure which will then be put upon them. The average cost of alteration per house has been taken at about £8, which on 400,000 houses will amount to £3,200,000.

A late number of *Poggendorff's Annalen* contains a paper, by W. von Bezold, on some analogous principles of photometry and the law of attraction, the consideration of which leads to simple solutions of many photometrical problems and to a very manifest illustration of some principles of the doctrine of the potential. If on a surface of greatest brightness which incloses the whole of the sources of light, electricity were so distributed that its density was everywhere proportional to the brightness prevalent there, the electricity on this surface would be in equilibrium if it were the surface of a conductor.

## THE THEATRES.

The weeks preceding the Easter holidays furnish little or nothing for theatrical record. To-night Drury Lane closes, and it is believed that the season has been satisfactory to the management, for whose benefit a variety of entertainments, including the Christy Minstrels, will be given. Sadler's Wells also closes this evening. Miss M. Oliver and Mr. F. Dewar have appeared at the Surrey in Mr. Burnand's burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan;" and it is announced that Mr. Charles Dillon will make his appearance there on Easter Monday. The new Adelphi drama of "Deadman's Point" has been acted during the week, with the Adelphi scenery and company. At the Charing Cross the French plays continue to be acceptable; and the dramatic student may learn something occasionally that will tend to excite his surprise, and undeceive him as to the supposed originality of many familiar English pieces. Among these may be instanced a drama called "The Pet of the Petticoats," in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam some years ago succeeded in pleasing the audiences of the Surrey, Sadler's Wells, and the Haymarket. It is, in fact, an adaptation of a comédie-vaudeville, in which Mlle. Déjazet supported the original hero, on Saturday week, before the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is founded on a French satirical poem, and entitled "Vert Vert," the name of a favourite parrot with the nuns of a certain convent. On its death a page to the sisterhood succeeds to the name and place of the lamented bird. But unfortunate experiences await the favourite, who, coming into contact with a regiment of dragoons and the prima donna of a provincial town, contracts most objectionable habits and learns the use of exceedingly bad language. Mlle. Déjazet acts the part with great spirit and vivacity, and is ably seconded by M. Legendry as the gardener who becomes the mentor to the young scapegrace. Mlle. Déjazet is about to visit Brussels to fulfil an engagement made some time ago. During her absence, other artists of talent and repute will appear; so that the performance of the French plays will be continued, with the advantage of an entirely new repertoire.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Royal Edition of Operas.* (Messrs. Boosey and Co.) This cheap and well-printed series of standard and popular works was noticed by us some weeks since. Several more numbers have now appeared, publication occurring fortnightly. The additional operas now comprised in the collection are Bellini's "La Sonnambula," Flotow's "Martha," with the two songs composed expressly for the Italian version, and belonging exclusively to Messrs. Boosey and Co.; Verdi's "Il Trovatore;" Gounod's "Faust," including the original English version of the text, and the two copyright songs added by the composer (for Valentine and Siebel); and Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." As previously mentioned, the works are edited by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, with the valuable co-operation of Mr. Josiah Pittman, whose high musical acquirements and special experience in association with stage performances of standard and popular lyric works eminently fit him for the office. The text (in two languages) and music of an entire opera, well printed on good paper, for half a crown, offer a valuable return for a small outlay.

*The Octavo Edition of Operas.* (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) This series, published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., of Berners-street, has already been noticed by us. To the operas previously specified have now been added Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with all the recitatives, and the additional pieces hitherto printed in an appendix placed in their respective stage situations; and Bellini's "Norma." In both these publications great care has been taken by the editress, Mrs. Macfarren, in correction and collation with the most authentic editions. Like the similar series adverted to above, this edition is well printed on good paper, and published at the remarkably low price of half a crown each number.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have recently issued a series of songs composed by Comyn Vaughan, the first that presents itself being—"We were Standing in the Garden," the words by S. H. Gatty, bewailing the loss of a soldier lover in battle. The sentiment here implied has been set with much nice feeling by Mr. Vaughan, both melody and accompaniment being within easy attainment by most amateur vocalists and pianists. In "I gave my love a little rose" (words by Greville J. Chester), "A Ditty" (to lines by Sir Philip Sydney), "A Shadow" (the literary portion by Adelaide Procter), "Rothsay Bay" (words by the author of "John Halifax"), and "Inconstancy" (a ballad by the Rev. Lawrence Tutielt), Mr. Vaughan has also manifested much aptitude for expressive vocal melody, while his pianoforte accompaniment is at once simple and sufficiently supporting to the singer.

Messrs. Cocks and Co. have recently published several songs by that popular vocal composer, Franz Abt. "Bloom, dear Flow'rets," "The Music of the Heart," "Almond Blossoms," "Our Blessing on the Daisies," are all worthy of the composer, and will be welcome to a large circle of amateur vocalists. By the same composer we have (also published by Messrs. Cocks) an "Appendix to Hamilton's Modern Instructions in Singing," containing some very useful exercises on various forms of passages applicable to the several kinds of voice. Although an inexpensive and compact work, the contents afford much valuable and improving practice to the vocal student.

Mr. Brinley Richards—whose name is so identified with Welsh national music—has arranged, both as a solo and duet for the pianoforte, his spirited Carmarthenshire March, originally composed by the special request of the Earl of Cawdor, Lord Lieutenant of the county. This also comes from the establishment of Messrs. Cocks.

It has been announced by Mr. Robert Baker, her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, that Good Friday will be enforced as a holiday this year in all works under the Factory Acts.

On Thursday Lord William Lennox gave his "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington," at the Montague Hall, Worthing, in aid of the funds being raised to establish a museum in that town.

Miss Ryland, a lady whose name is associated with many noble works of benevolence and charity, has forwarded a cheque for £500 to the committee of the Working Men's Fund for the extension of the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the regiments of cavalry to be stationed at Aldershot for the drill season will consist of the 1st Life Guards, 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th and 19th Hussars, and 9th and 12th Lancers. The same authority states that it is expected a force of 30,000 men—comprising regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers—will, next August, march from Aldershot to some place in Berkshire, where pitched battles will be fought daily, and decided by an umpire, after the Prussian system.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## THE EQUILIBRIUM OF NUTRITION.

Professor M. Foster, in his tenth lecture, given on Tuesday, March 21, continued his exposition of the relative values of the different classes of food-stuffs in nutrition. Having demonstrated the essentiality of the proteids (existing in lean meat, eggs, milk-curd, gluten of grain, beans, &c.), since they contain the requisite saline and mineral matters, and form 20-35ths of the whole animal body, he stated that, although it had been proved that the amyloids (the starches and sugars) and the fats are not so imperatively required as the proteids, yet their co-operation in the work of nutrition is of very great importance, more especially as they have the power of preventing the too rapid waste of the proteids. He then described the results of a number of elaborate experiments made by Lawes and Gilbert, and others, in regard to the especial office of the proteids and amyloids in fattening animals; and, finally, he commented on the great importance of oxygen as an article of food, it being the chief agent in the essential work of oxidation: and he stated that the amount of oxygen taken does not depend upon the quality of the air breathed, or the state of the chest and lungs, but upon the number of red corpuscles in the blood. The more proteid food is digested, the more red corpuscles are formed; the more oxygen is taken into the system, the more oxidation, and consequently destruction of proteids and fat ensues, and the more energy and heat are produced. In conclusion, the Professor said that, whenever a meal is taken, we have several sets of processes started, more or less in conflict with each other, the result differing according as one or other factor is in excess. In any given animal, amid all the changes to which he may be subjected, now fat, now lean, now idle, now working, now with a slight, now with an enormous waste, we may still conclude that there are evidences of an ideal typical condition, consisting in a certain equilibrium between his tissues of all kinds, and his blood, and his daily food, which is the best of conditions for him under ordinary circumstances. He will have a certain quantity of flesh, of glandular tissue, of nervous tissue, of fat, of glycogen, and of blood, in a quantity tuned to each other; and that condition will be maintained by a certain quantity of proteids, fats, amyloids, salts, and water taken daily; and so he will continue capable of healthy work.

## DISCOVERY OF THE ALKALINE METALS.

Professor Odling, in his tenth lecture on the Chemical Discoveries of Davy, given on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the theory of electro-chemical decomposition, and especially illustrated Davy's conception, in regard to the evolution of semi-elements at one pole, and others at the other pole of the voltaic battery, that electro-negative and electro-positive elements and their compounds are attracted and repelled by the positive and negative electrodes respectively. He next described the experiments which led Davy to anticipate the possible decomposibility by electricity of bodies hitherto undecomposed, which eventually led to the decomposition of the fixed alkalis into metals and oxygen gas, as narrated in his second Bakerian lecture, delivered to the Royal Society, Nov. 19, 1807. His attempted electrolysis of the strongest potash solution having proved unsuccessful, he employed fused potash, whereby he produced some combustible matter; but when he used slightly-moistened solid potash, he obtained metallic-looking inflammable globules, which tarnished rapidly in the air, at one pole, and oxygen at the other; and he proved that these products were exclusively furnished by the potash and not by the platinum or any thing else engaged in the process. He then operated upon caustic soda in like manner and obtained similar results. Professor Odling then showed how Davy demonstrated most conclusively, in opposition to the opinion of Dalton, Berzelius, Gay-Lussac, and other chemists, that potash and soda are really compounds of metals and oxygen, analogous to the rust of iron and other oxides; and that the alkaline earths are reproduced when their metals are brought into contact with oxygen. The metallic character of potassium and sodium was exhibited in fine specimens by their lustre, by their conductivity of electricity and heat, by their malleability and ductility, and by their capability of being welded. Their fusibility at low temperatures was also shown—potassium melting at 144 deg. and sodium at 207 deg. Fahrenheit; and a mixture of the two metals became liquid at ordinary temperatures, like mercury. The extreme lightness of these metals was also noticed; potassium being considerably lighter than water and only one eighth the density of zinc; and the volatilisation of potassium by distillation in a current of hydrogen was effected, whereby a greenish inflammable vapour was produced. The lecture concluded with examples of the property of many metals to alloy with each other and form amalgams with mercury; and the ready production of potassium and sodium amalgams was shown.

## COLOUR VISION.

Professor Clerk Maxwell, F.R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, March 24, began his discourse by referring to the doctrine of Dr. Thomas Young—that we are capable of feeling three different colour sensations, that light of different kinds has the property of exciting these sensations in different proportions, and that it is by the combination of these three sensations in different proportions that all the variety of visible colours is produced. The science of colour is, therefore, essentially mental, yet it is intimately connected with the physical sciences of optics and physiology. Professor Maxwell then proceeded to a series of experiments, which included the exhibition of the composition of white light in the prismatic spectrum and the production of a white image of the prism on a screen by allowing the spectrum to pass through a lens large enough to receive all the coloured rays; and, by combining various coloured lights, he also showed that yellow and blue produce pale pink; red, green, and blue produce white; red and blue produce purple, and red and green produce yellow. Colour sensation, he said, appears to us one and indivisible, and we do not recognise its component parts as we do the component notes of a musical chord. Colour may be described as a quality of the sensation of sight, which may vary in three independent ways—in hue, tint, and shade. The difference between a reddish and a yellowish orange is a difference in hue. Tint is the degree of purity of a colour; thus, pure yellow, buff, and cream colour are the same hue, varying in tint. Shade depends on the degree of illumination; thus, from any tint of any hue a gradation may be formed leading to black. These points Professor Maxwell experimentally illustrated, referring to Mr. Benson's "Manual of Colour," and to Dr. Young's triangle of colour; and he also showed how a useful chromatic chart may be constructed by observations of the spectrum, and referred to diagrams exhibiting the results of interesting experiments made by his "colour-box." In studying these phenomena the Professor said that consciousness is our only authority, but it must be methodically examined in order to obtain trustworthy results. The mechanism and optical apparatus of the eye, and their relation to the brain by the nerves, were shown in diagrams. In Helmholtz's opinion there are three systems of nerves in the retina, each of which

has the function of exciting in us one of the three sensations of colour when acted on by light or any other disturbing agent; but these systems have never yet been discovered. Others attribute the three sensations of colour to varying intensities of action in the nerves, or to the independent action of three different nerves or sets of nerves. The peculiarity of vision termed colour-blindness was next considered, and described as a defect consisting in the absence of one of the three primary sensations of colour (which has been therefore called "dichromic vision" by Sir John Herschel, normal vision being termed "trichromic"); and the Professor stated that very considerable differences exist in the vision of different persons, all of whom are considered to have ordinary sight. In some cases of colour-blindness red is seen as black; in others as drab, which last was the case with the eminent chemist John Dalton. Professor Maxwell especially referred to Professor Pole's interesting paper on the subject in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1859, in which he describes his own colour-blindness and gives his colour-equations. In conclusion, Professor Maxwell said, 1, that the extreme parts of the retina are nearly insensible to red; thus, a red and a blue ribbon may be so placed before the eye that the red may be invisible; 2, when light is diminished, red objects become darkened sooner in proportion than blue ones; 3, a colour-blindness can be artificially produced, in which blue will be the absent sensation, by taking doses of the drug santonium, obtained from Tartarian southernwood. The novel and interesting experiments included a demonstration of the existence of the yellow spot in the retina which varies in size in different persons. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

## INFLUENCE OF THE AGE UPON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Henry O'Neil, A.R.A., began his third lecture, on Saturday last, by expressing his fear that at the present time music and the drama are merely regarded as a means to afford amusement, adding that, if that alone were their mission, men gifted with genius would not have spent their lives for so poor a purpose. If other arts merely minister to acquired tastes, music satisfies a mental want coeval with our existence. They have been created by the perceptive faculties of man; but music was born with him, and is the link which connects him with another world. The power of sound pervades creation from the very elements to the meanest object in animal life; and there is music in very silence. Of all the arts music is the most spiritual in its nature, and also the most ancient, its influence having preceded that of the most useful. Its progress has been slow, since it is a language which requires extraordinary aid to make it intelligible; for the human voice, though the most perfect organ for expression, is too limited to give full utterance to its varied effects. But science has now supplied all that was wanting, and there is even a danger of its abusing its privilege, by aiming at the production of quantity of sound rather than quality. The number of truly great musicians is small when compared with that of other artists; yet this is not due to the want of intellectual power in music; since there cannot be a poem or picture illustrative of nature more perfect in the expression of emotions than the "Pastoral Symphony" of Beethoven, or more expressive of the fitful moods of love than his Sonata in C sharp minor, so improperly called the Moonlight Sonata. Mendelssohn's Italian symphony is simply the expression of the impression produced on a sensitive mind by the beauty and the fallen greatness of the country and the undying vivacity of its inhabitants. Other examples of musical expression are abundantly found in the choruses and songs of Handel, Mozart, and Gluck. The degradation of the public taste in the present time is shown in the success of nigger minstrels and music-hall vocalists, and in the efforts to produce crude novelties and spasmodic effects in the so-called music of the future. Adverting to the Drama, Mr. O'Neil characterised it as giving the clearest insight into the moral and intellectual state of a people, and as depending upon its degree of unison with the temper of the moment, and therefore change and novelty are less pernicious to its progress than they are to other arts. Though Shakespeare finds in these days no appreciative audience, yet he will live for ever; but attempts at revivalism, like those of Charles Kean's, who clothed him in gorgeous array, by the help of scenery and costume, are very questionable on the score of taste; and what kind of pleasure can be derived from our retrospection of viewing correct interiors of prisons, real pumps and water, or a real hansom cab, or locomotive? It is fitter for the stage to die, if it can only live by such miserable expedients. There is no help for the absence of original genius, or even for the want of appreciation of high and earnest work. The temper of the age is not of a character to call forth the one, and so it ignores the other. Tragedy and comedy we have not; but we have in their place a mongrel production termed a "drama," a compound of sensation and buffoonery; and vulgarity does not produce disgust, or indecency arouse indignation, in either the highest or lowest resorts for amusement. The public press, indeed, asserts its great power; but fashion or public opinion is vastly its superior in influence on all matters relating to art.

There will be no lectures delivered in Passion and Easter weeks.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Mars on the 4th, Saturn on the 11th, Mercury on the 21st, Venus on the 22nd, Jupiter on the 24th, Uranus on the 26th, and again with Mars soon after midnight on the 30th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 7th, and at her greatest distance from it on the 23rd. There will be no brilliant stars occulted by the Moon during the month.

Mercury may be very favourably observed at the end of the month. He sets on the 6th at 8.49 p.m., on the 21st at 9.12 p.m., and on the 26th at 9.19 p.m., or 2h. 6m. after the Sun. He may be observed a little above the western horizon soon after sunset, and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 20th. His apparent diameter, which on the 1st will equal 5.2s, will increase to 8.2s. by the 25th.

Venus is an evening star, and may be seen shining brilliantly in the western part of the horizon on any fine evening during the month. She will set at 9.7 p.m. on the 1st, at 9.54 p.m. on the 16th, and at 10.24 p.m. on the 26th, or 3h. 11m. after the Sun. Her apparent diameter is gradually increasing, and will equal on the 26th 12.6s. She may be observed near the Moon on the evening of the 22nd.

Mars may now be observed to advantage. He may be seen near the Moon on the night of the 3rd, and will set on the 16th at 4.29 a.m., and on the 26th at 3.45 a.m. This planet is now receding from the Earth, and his apparent diameter is consequently decreasing.

Jupiter may be seen in the evening hours in the southwestern sky. He sets on the 1st at 0.54 a.m., on the 16th at 0.8 a.m., and on the 26th at 11.34 a.m. Transits of one or other of the satellites may be observed on the 6th, 16th, and

29th. He will be very near the Moon on the morning of the 24th.

Saturn is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2.5 a.m., on the 16th at 1.7 a.m., and on the 26th at 0.28 a.m. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 11th.

Uranus will be perceptible during the evening. He will be very near the Moon on the evening of the 26th, and sets at 3.10 a.m. on the 1st, 2.10 a.m. on the 16th, and at 1.32 a.m. on the 26th.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

The weekly letter of our Paris Correspondent which appeared in our last publication gave an account of the conflict which began on Saturday, the 18th ult., to rage with deadly violence and force of arms between the Red Republican faction of National Guards, chiefly from the quarters of Belleville and Montmartre, and the Provisional Government of M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, and their colleagues, established by the French National Assembly, now sitting at Versailles. Some illustrations of these deplorable scenes of civil strife and ferocious outrage, carried in one instance to the extent of a massacre, and involving the perpetration of several deliberate murders, without the slightest justification, on the part of the Red Republican insurgents, will be found in this Number. They are engraved after sketches furnished by our Special Artists in Paris. One represents the encounter in the Place Pigalle, described by our Correspondent, where a party of the revolted National Guards, meeting a company of Chasseurs of the regular army, the Captain of the latter force ordered his soldiers to fire upon the others, who had refused to disperse or quit the ground. The soldiers hesitated or demurred to obey, upon which the National Guards fired at the Captain, and killed him. Some gendarmes who were on the ground drew their swords, and prepared to charge the insurgents, but they were not supported by the soldiers; and the National Guards made their way, scarcely meeting any opposition, to the Buttes Montmartre, where they got possession of the artillery brought there when the German army entered the Champs Elysées at the beginning of the month. General Lecomte, who had been left there by General Vinoy in command of the troops sent to protect these guns, was taken prisoner by the insurgents, and was shot, after a mock trial, together with General Clément Thomas, who formerly commanded the National Guards of Paris. The seizure of General Chanzy by the insurgents, which took place at the Barrière Fontainebleau, in the evening of the same day, upon his arrival by the Orleans Railway from Tours, is the subject of another illustration. At a later hour of that evening the leaders of the revolt installed themselves in the Hôtel de Ville, and assumed the style of a temporary Government. Our third illustration shows the scene of slaughter in the Place Vendôme on Wednesday week, about two o'clock in the afternoon. It seems that a pacific demonstration, in favour of the Versailles Government and National Assembly, and against the Montmartre and Belleville insurgents, was made by a large number of unarmed men, shouting "Long live the Republic!" "Long live Order!" On arriving in front of the sentries who keep the entrance to the Place Vendôme, towards the Rue de la Paix, they called upon the insurgent National Guards to retire and allow themselves to be relieved by the National Guard belonging to the district. The insurgent National Guards refused, saying, "We are here in virtue of our orders, and we shall execute them." After some discussion, the persons forming the demonstration caused the tricolour to be advanced, whereupon the insurgent National Guards threatened to use their bayonets. The person who bore the tricolour turned back. Thereupon some one, believed to be Baron Nathan, seized the flag, and called upon the crowd to pass through the line of insurgent National Guards, saying, "The force which is opposed to us is not legally constituted." At this appeal the crowd advanced; the drums of the insurgent National Guards encamped in the square were beat, and several shots were fired in the air. The crowd fell back on all sides; but not with sufficient rapidity to please the insurgents, three ranks of whom took aim and opened a file fire upon the people in their front. For about five minutes this slaughter went on, till the crowd fled in great terror and disorder, the insurgents advancing their line of sentries a considerable distance in the Rue de la Paix and as far as the end of the Rue Castiglione. The killed and wounded were estimated at not less than thirty. Baron Nathan received two balls in his chest. An hour later a strong battalion from the Faubourg St. Antoine marched through the Rue de Rivoli and joined the insurgents in the Place Vendôme. The National Guards were called to arms throughout the city, and a desperate conflict was expected; but the alarm passed off. Our Correspondent's letter of this week gives an account of what has since occurred in Paris.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Baron di Budah was proved in London under £8000 personality in England.

The will of the Hon. Eliza Grey, late of Dyrham Rectory, Gloucestershire, was proved under £1500.

The late Hon. Miss Harriet Anne Noel-Hill, third daughter of the fourth Lord Berwick, died intestate. Administration of her effects was taken out under £9000.

The will of Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart., Deputy Lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire and Staffordshire, was proved in York under £45,000 personality.

The will of Sir Anthony Conningham Sterling, K.C.B., of South Lodge, Knightsbridge, was proved in London on the 13th ult. under £9000 personality, by George Barges, Esq., of 70, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the sole executor and trustee. The testator directs that his executor shall deliver a copy of a book entitled "Letters from the Crimea" to the several institutions, clubs, and libraries mentioned in his will, in England, Scotland, Ireland, America, Prussia, Russia, and other parts; and, after leaving a legacy to his executor and a few other persons, he appoints his nephew, John Burton Sterling, residuary legatee.

The will of Mrs. Mary Woodiwis, of York-street, Cheetham, was proved at Manchester, under £160,000, by William S. Burton, Thomas J. Gill, and W. Henstock, all of Manchester, to each of whom she leaves a legacy of £1000, and a further legacy of £1000 to Mr. Burton. After making liberal bequests to some relatives and friends and to servants, a legacy of £1000 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and £500 to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, all free of duty, she directs her property to be divided amongst her six cousins, whom she appoints residuary legatees.

The will of John Greenwood, Esq., of 53, Chester-square, Pimlico, and of Broadhanger, Southampton, barrister-at-law, one of H.M. Counsel, and Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple, was proved in London, on March 21, under £30,000.

The will of the Rev. T. W. Meller, M.A., Vicar of Woodbridge, Suffolk, was proved under £35,000 personality.



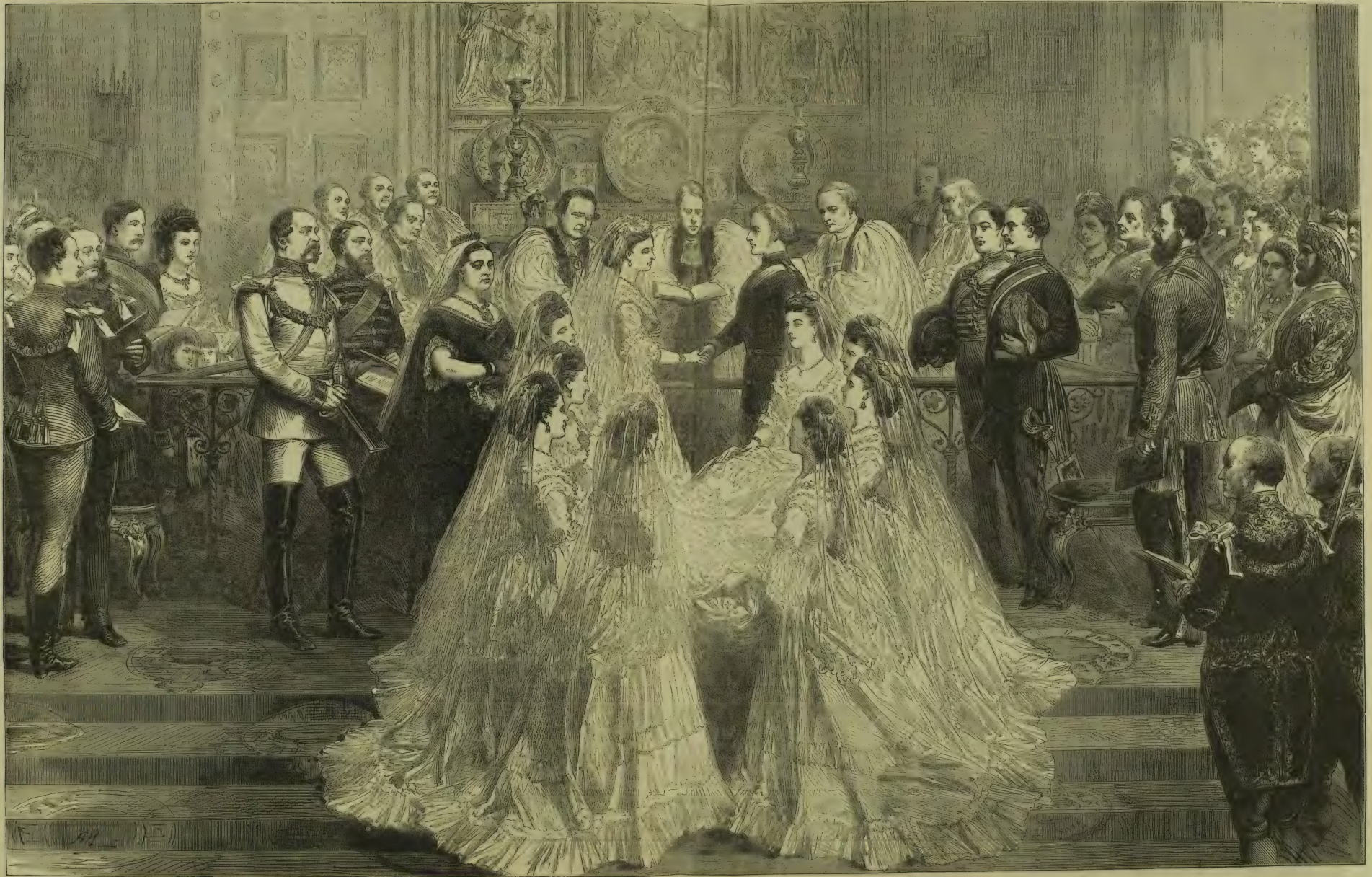


MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE: LEAVING ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.







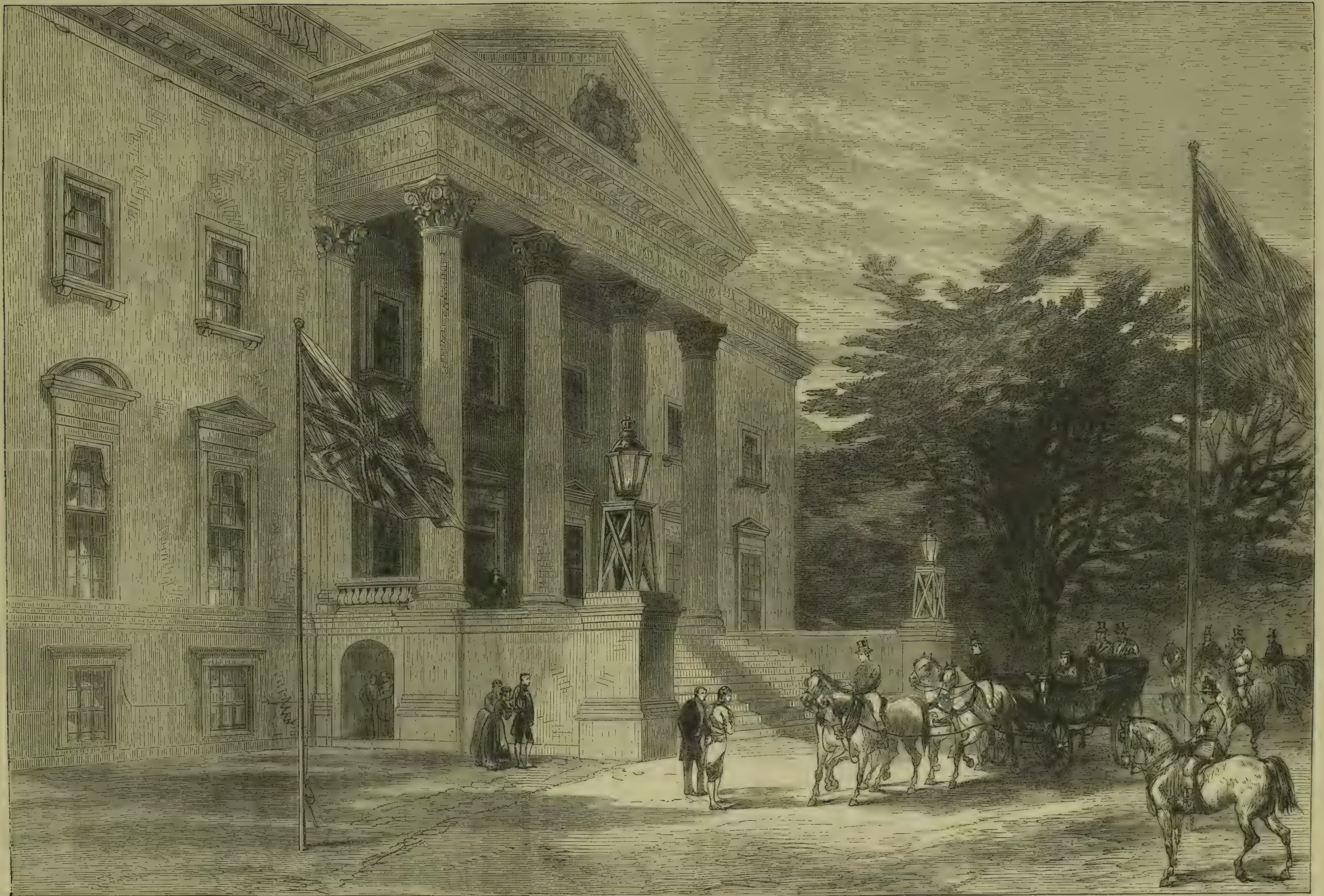


THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.







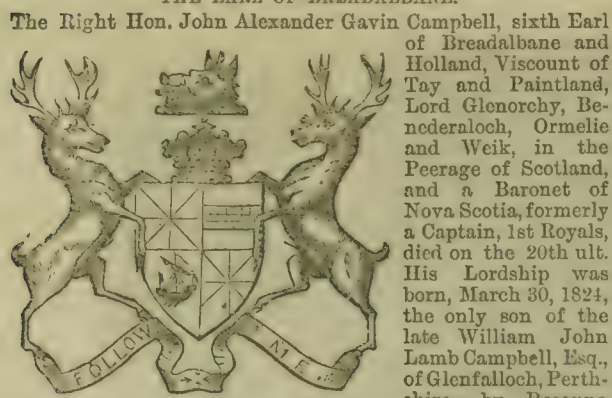


MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE: ARRIVAL OF THE NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR AT CLAREMONT.



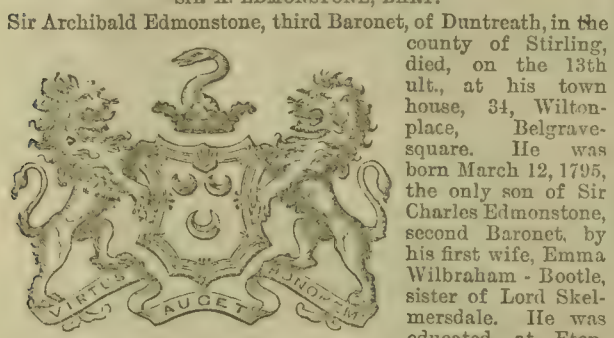
## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF BREADALBANE.



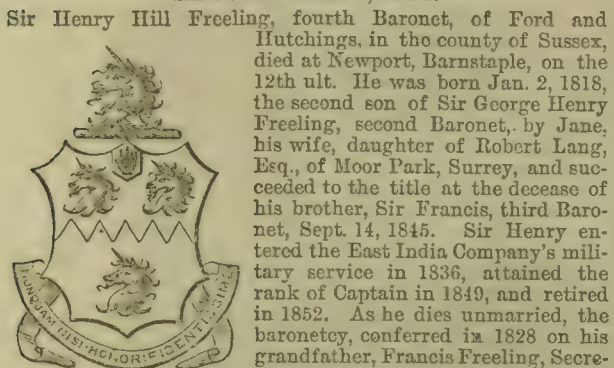
The Right Hon. John Alexander Gavin Campbell, sixth Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Bederloach, Ormelie and Weik, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, formerly a Captain, 1st Royals, died on the 20th ult. His Lordship was born, March 30, 1824, the only son of the late William John Lamb Campbell, Esq., of Glenfalloch, Perthshire, by Rosanna Campbell, his wife, daughter of John Doughty, Esq. On Nov. 8, 1862, he succeeded to the Earldom and minor Scotch honours of the noble house of Breadalbane, at the decease of his kinsman, John, second Marquis and fifth Earl; and more recently, by a decision of the House of Lords, was confirmed in the possession of the hereditary estates of the family, including Taymouth, in Perthshire, so charmingly described and so touchingly referred to in her Majesty's Highland Journal. He married, March 7, 1850, Mary Theresa, only daughter of J. F. Edwards, Esq., of Dublin, and by her (who died at Nice, Feb. 27, 1870) leaves two sons and a daughter—namely, Gavin, Lord Glenorchy, now seventh Earl of Breadalbane, born April 9, 1851; Ivan, born Dec. 8, 1859; and Eva, born July 22, 1855. The immediate founder of the House of Breadalbane was Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenorchy, younger son of Duncan, Lord Campbell, of Argyll (ancestor of the ducal line), by Lady Marjory Stewart, his wife, daughter of the Regent, Robert, Duke of Albany. The first Baronet was Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy; and the first Earl, Sir Duncan's great grandson, Sir John Campbell, fifth Baronet, of Glenorchy, who was created, in 1677, Earl of Caithness, and afterwards given a new patent as Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, with the precedence of the former creation.

## SIR A. EDMONSTONE, BART.



Sir Archibald Edmonstone, third Baronet, of Duntreath, in the county of Stirling, died, on the 13th ult., at his town house, 34, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square. He was born March 12, 1795, the only son of Sir Charles Edmonstone, second Baronet, by his first wife, Emma Wilbraham - Bootle, sister of Lord Skelmersdale. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1816. He succeeded his father April 1, 1821, and married, Oct. 10, 1839, his cousin-german, Emma, daughter of Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode Hall, in the county of Chester. Leaving no issue, he is succeeded by his half brother, the present Rear-Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, fourth Baronet, C.B. Sir Archibald was author of "A Journey to the Oases of Upper Egypt," "The Progress of Religion, a Poem," "The Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk," and other works.

## SIR H. H. FREELING, BART.



Sir Henry Hill Freeling, fourth Baronet, of Ford and Hutchings, in the county of Sussex, died at Newport, Barnstaple, on the 12th ult. He was born Jan. 2, 1818, the second son of Sir George Henry Freeling, second Baronet, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Robert Lang, Esq., of Moor Park, Surrey, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother, Sir Francis, third Baronet, Sept. 14, 1845. Sir Henry entered the East India Company's military service in 1836, attained the rank of Captain in 1849, and retired in 1852. As he dies unmarried, the baronetcy, conferred in 1828 on his grandfather, Francis Freeling, Secretary of the General Post Office, devolves on his first cousin, Colonel Arthur Henry Freeling, R.E., present and fifth Baronet, who is married to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Sir Henry Rivers, Bart.

## PROFESSOR DE MORGAN.

Augustus De Morgan, late Professor of Mathematics in the University of London, whose death is announced, was born at Madura, in Southern India, June 27, 1806, the son of Colonel De Morgan, of the Madras Army. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1824, and took his Bachelor's degree as Fourth Wrangler in 1827. Originally destined for the Bar, he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned all thought of the legal profession on his election, in 1828, to the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of London—a position resigned in 1833, but resumed in 1836. For many years he practised as an actuary. Professor De Morgan was a voluminous writer on the principles, history, and practical application of mathematical science; he contributed largely to the "Penny Cyclopaedia," "British Worthies," the "Companion to the Almanac," and the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, as well as to *Notes and Queries* and the *Athenaeum*. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

## MR. F. G. WEST.

Francis George West, Esq., of Horham Hall, Essex, J.P. and D.L., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, died at his seat, near Thaxted, on the 15th ult. He was born, July 11, 1805, the only son of the Rev. George West, Rector of Stoke-next-Guildford, by Sarah, his wife, only daughter of Francis Creuze, Esq. He married, March 23, 1830, Frances, daughter of the late James Green, Esq., and leaves surviving issue one son, George, in holy orders, M.A. Oxford; and four daughters. Mr. West, who claimed by tradition a descent from the noble house of West, Lords Delawarr, was much interested in genealogical pursuits.

## MR. FAWKES, OF FARNLEY.

Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat, near Olley, on the 13th ult. He was born Jan. 31, 1797, the eldest son of Walter

Ramsden Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley, M.P. for Yorkshire, by Maria, his first wife, daughter of Richard Grimston, Esq., of Neswick, and derived descent in the male line from Walter Ramsden, Esq., who took the surname of Hawksworth, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal grandfather, Sir Walter Hawksworth, Bart., of Hawksworth. His son, Walter Ramsden Beaumont Hawksworth, Esq., of Hawksworth (grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record), altered a second time the family surname, by adopting that of Fawkes. Mr. Francis Hawksworth Fawkes married, April 6, 1825, Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, a younger son of the second Earl of Carrick, and became a widower, without issue, June 30, 1866.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

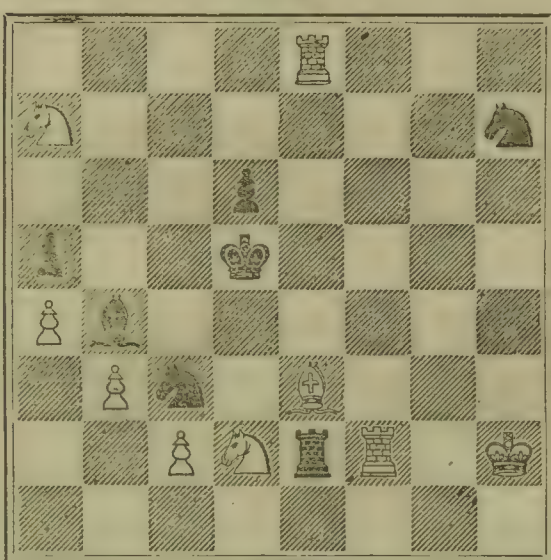
ALBERT BIRD.—The volumes required are not of the third series, but of the first.  
B. of Bognor.—If the volumes mentioned are perfect and in good condition, our correspondent is ready to give one half the price you offer them at.  
W. L. MACKIE.—What are the dates?  
A. BATHING.—To what problem does your suggested solution apply? You have given neither number nor date.  
FABRICE.—Your Problem No. 6 has been marked for insertion. No. 5, you will find, can be solved in three moves, beginning 1. P to K 3rd; 2. Kt to K 2nd.  
A. BENDRINO.—Of the three positions last received—viz. 14, 15, and 16—the first is the best, both in idea and construction. Unfortunately, it admits of an obvious solution in three moves, by 1. B to K 3rd; 2. Q takes P; and mate next move. The other two Problems are very heavy and pointless compositions, compared with your best efforts.  
I. LIBERAL.—Two of them are wrong, and all rather weak.  
THAL.—No; the games are by no means devoid of interest, nor is the disparity of play you speak of at all remarkable. We have set down both for early insertion.  
G. C.—In answer to the notice respecting the first three volumes of the *Chessplayer's Chronicle*, and Vols. 1 and 2 of the *Chess World*, we have received several offers of the first work, but no acceptable one of the other.  
C. GOLF, Carlisle.—We have a lively remembrance of the pathetic lines you have been good enough to arrange for a "Knight's Tour." They are from "The Visionary" of the Hon. William Spencer, grandson of the second Duke of Marlborough. Fifty years back their accomplished author was considered the most brilliant and fascinating man in London society. Lord Byron said of him, "His was really an elegant mind; polished, graceful, and sentimental; with just enough gaiety to prevent his being inhumane, and just enough sentiment to prevent his being too Anacreontic." Walter Scott, it is related, was deeply affected by "The Visionary;" and during his fatal illness entered them in his diary, with an "Alas, poor Yorick!" to the once brilliant, then hapless, William Spencer.  
COLONNA.—You may always count on our attention to your many and welcome contributions. The friendly assistance you have secured for their examination will save you trouble and go far to ensure correctness.  
C. J. New Brighton; PENNA. U.S. of America.—1. Not inevitable for, if White played as you propose, Black would advance his Pawn to Q 3rd, making a Knight, giving check, as a preventing mate. 2. Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. 2 is perfect.  
LINDUM.—Why not choose some verses of beauty, with an equal number of feet, instead of such puerilities as  
"I don't like bread and milk, I don't;  
I won't eat bread and milk, I won't," &c.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1412 has been received from Arab-S. B. Thakur—C. E. Pears—G. Brook of Gloucester—A. Warburton—K. B. of Lewis—A. R. Cole, M.A.—I. H. W. Riversfield—Ariel—A. M. D. Knutsford—Scott—E. T. Guillemont—Woolley—M. P. Mitre—Argus—B. C. A.—G. F. S.—G. Clapham—Boddach—Perry—Gell; Nov. Oxford—H. B.—M.A.—I. A. Barnett—Gaucha and Nouveau—Luzor Gladwell, North Wales—L. J.—R. W. Parry—Ording—A. B. C.—Emma Milesworth of Littleborough—H. Clarke, of Tavistock-square—Miss Wren Hoskyns—P. D.—Fiddle—S. T. W.—Dis Dindale—W. G.—David C. Conhane—M. M. Seton—Jube, of Rugby—E. R.—B. D. A.—E. Iza Greenfield—Bibbety and Bobbety—I. S. C. of Derby—E. Alexander—G. M. P.—Holt—W. Archer—Lindum—Emir—J. R. Pickering—Caitan—A. E.—Joe, B. of Dublin (a complete solution geometrically, arithmetically, and algebraically)—E. R.—W. Leitch—Harrow—Pro Patria—M. E. Brown—Blace—Jon. Howie—E. M. S. Agimont—H. D. W.—Stockwell—Jas. Borden—T. H. H.—Skeford—I. N. Philo—Maronnes—Got and Izeg—Veritas—Henry C. Hyndman—A. C. P.—C. B. of Bath—Wallis R. Gouty—S. G. M.—R. E. G.—Chowler of Torquay—E. H. of Sk-rbeck, Boston—E. L. Whynes—Frank Elliot—B. W.—W. F. Payne—Miss H. Long—John Clarke—Edina (a perfect solution)—Captain M., of Dublin—Antonio (a perfect solution)—Urbryn, Weston—D. Percival—Margery—F. C. S.—Lucy—Chaplain—C. W. H.—R. A.—G. D. L.—Etonna—E. H. L.—W. F. H.—Murray De B.—H. S. M. S. M. S. Dublin—Claude Garden, Trevery—I. H. C.—Gustafson—A. Owen Clarke—L. L. K.—Good Neighbours—L. H. Wetherell—D. M., Wakefield—Maude and Alice—K. B.—Ladybird—L. H.—L. A. W.—John Topham—Fanny Edith Buck—W. Petrie—S. K. R.—Felix—A. Y.—L. S. D.—Percy—Monastir—Alice Attwell—Oke—Hedgerose—Cliffe—P. S., of Winchester—L. H. of Bolton—R. H. Warrington—F. A. S.—L. H. Wraith—Miss P. Burt—W. C. W.—Omaga—Miss H. Matthews—Rev. Dr. Stanley—Thomas Hawley—A. C. and L. E., St. James's-square—Sophy Sinclair—John Bell—Man Friday.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1411 have been received since the publication of our previous list of signatures from Captain—I. H. B.—Billy—Antonio—Medicus—J. F. S.—Pipelay—Jettum—Harry—Edina—Bird's-eye—Francis—D. G. M.—Freston—Magpie—E. K.—Luttrell—H. D. W.—R. B. O.—B. A.—Fremore—H. G. D.—Holt W. Archer—E. G. R.—Holford—Mannintree—Hatchman—B. K. E.—Phis—Nemo—Try-Acin—Madge—Ariel—V. P.—Sigismund—C. G.—Basset—and Nox.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1419 has reached us from D. D.—Charley—Bird's-eye—H. D. T.—A. Wood—Box and Cox—T. H. B.—Clvis—Veritas—Edon, Darbua-north—G. B.—Fabrice—Charles Henry—W. Shadden—H. Maurice—T. V. D.—Simple Simou—A. F. Cup—Fabrice.

## PROBLEM NO. 1414.

## By HARVARD.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White, playing first, to give mate in three moves.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to Q 3rd	R to K 2nd, or *	3. B to Q Kt 2nd.	Mate.
2. R to Q Kt 5th	Any move		
* 1. If Black play P to Q 3rd, or P to K R, 2. R to Q R 4th, 3. B to Q Kt 2nd. Mate. K moves			
WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to Q 8th	P takes Kt	3. P to Q 7th	Any move
2. P to Q 6th	P takes R	4. Gives mate.	

SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.—No. III.  
Come unto these yellow sands,  
And then take hands;  
Court'sied when you have and kissed,  
The wild waves whist,  
Foot it feathery and there;  
And sweet sprites the burden bear.  
Hark, hark!  
Bow, wow.  
The watchdogs bark:  
Bow, wow.  
Hark, hark! I hear  
The strain of strutting canticleer  
Cry, Cock-a-doodle-doo.—*The Tempest*. Act I, Scene 2.

DEATH OF MR. T. SMITH, THE CHESS-PROBLEM COMPOSER.—We regret to announce the decease of this gentleman, to whose skill and fertility in the composition of chess stratagems the lovers of these entertaining puzzles are indebted for a great deal of harmless entertainment. Mr. Smith died on the 21st ult., after a very brief illness, at the early age of thirty-five years.

A NEW AMERICAN CHESS ORGAN.—A chess column has been opened in the *Brooklyn Leader*, which, we hope, will prove a compensation for the loss of the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* column. It is edited by Mr. F. E. Brenzinger, well known as one of the best players in the States, and will be supported by many of the leading chess authorities in New York. The first number is somewhat scant in quantity, but it contains an exceedingly clever little problem by Mr. Charles A. Gilberg.

## Archæology of the Month.

Captain Dawson Damer, M.P., has inquired of the Government whether they would recommend any means of protecting from destruction ancient camps and remains, such as those near Dorchester, Oxon, and Wimbledon-common. The reply of the Home Secretary of State is singularly unpromising. He said it was to be regretted that our historical monuments were occasionally destroyed. As a general rule, he believed it was within the experience of everyone that our historical monuments, whether castles, abbeys, camps, or other relics, were preserved with care by their proprietors. There were exceptions, and with respect to them he had received a memorial from the Archaeological Society. The Government certainly would not undertake to preserve these monuments at the national expense, but they would be ready to consider any other means that could be suggested. The Society of Antiquaries took action, a year ago, in order to preserve the Dorchester Dykes, a relic of what the best judges considered to be British rather than Roman antiquity. A resolution has been passed hoping that the owner and occupier of the land would bear in mind the great antiquarian interest attaching to the place. The society has also remonstrated against the destruction at Wimbledon, and the secretary has been instructed to convey the protest of the society to the proper quarter. The reply, we doubt not, will be like that given by Lord Ellenborough to William Hone's protest.

The Rev. W. H. Bathurst has read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper on the antiquities found on the site of a Roman villa at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire. The collection exhibited comprised the votive tablets to the god Nodon, which have given rise to a discussion on the Pantheon of the Romans in Britain. Mr. Bathurst has in preparation a volume illustrative of these important relics, consisting of coins of gold, silver, and brass, from Augustus to Honorius; bronze figures, pins, rings, and votive offerings; a medicine-stamp, with the name "Julius Secundus," spoons, drawings of pavements, busts, &c.

The Corporation are expending some £800 upon the restoration of Newgate Prison, built by the younger Dance just a century ago. It was burnt to the walls by the drunken incendiaries of the riots of 1780, but was speedily repaired. When the soot and grime are cleaned off, we shall better appreciate this finest work of Dance, one of our best public buildings, and a model for a prison anywhere. The architecture bespeaks the purposes of the structure, and its solidity and security at once impress the spectator. An official authority has condemned it as a quarry of stone with a most imposing exterior, which is, perhaps, its greatest use as a deterrent from crime, and the worst possible interior; it has, however, been reconstructed upon the cellular system, similar to that of the City Prison, Holloway.

At a meeting on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, held at Cambridge, Captain H. S. Palmer, R.E., of the Sinai survey, has described the investigations, which illustrate and elucidate the Holy Scriptures to a very remarkable extent. Mount Sinai, it appears from researches, must be identified with the mountain now called Jebel Musa. Here a fine cliff fronts an extensive plain, in every way answering to the requirements of the sacred narrative. The tradition of the country points to a still higher peak in a portion of the mountain hidden from the plain, as the scene of the Delivery of the Law, while the topography of the place points to the cliff before mentioned as the scene of the proclamation. The survey, therefore, not only confirms but elucidates the account given in Exodus.

Mr. Lewin has read to the Society of Antiquaries his second paper "On Jerusalem," with a new view as to the nature of the Sakhra, or sacred rock, under the Mosque of Omar—viz., that it was the sepulchral rock referred to in the siege of Titus as "the Tombs of King Alexander," who was the Maccabean king of that name who succeeded Aristobolus, and who is described by Josephus to have been interred with unusual splendour. Mr. Lewin also advances the hypothesis that these Tombs of King Alexander had, before the captivity, been the mausoleum of the Kings of Judah, and especially of Manassah and Amor, stated to have been buried in the "garden of the palace," called "the garden of Uzza." In explanation of the southern, east and west along the northern side of the plateau on which stands the Mosque of Omar, Mr. Lewin, calling attention to a passage in Antoninus Marca, suggests that these southern (originally the eastern and northern fosses of Antonia) had, in the Middle Ages, been used as crypts or churches for religious worship.

At the Archaeological Institute Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., has exhibited a ring, bearing as a bezel the monogram of Frederick the Great, in rubies and diamonds. Mr. Fortnum has shown a plaque of delft ware, on which is a portrait of Charles I., painted in blue on white ground. It now belongs to a descendant of General Fleetwood, and probably belonged to one of the sisters of the regicide. A special exhibition of early topographical works will be held in the first week in May, to which contributions of specimens are invited.

Epping Forest is doomed to the axe. In High Beech the timber is marked, previous to being cut down by private persons. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson has inquired in Parliament whether such action is not to be restrained till the question as to the inclosure of Epping Forest has been decided. To this the Chancellor of the Exchequer has pleaded his inability to take any steps in the matter. The Government have no property in the land of Epping Forest, but only certain forest rights over it. In that part where "they are cutting down the timber these forest rights have been extinguished, and the Government has no power to interfere." To this statement Colonel Palmer, "Verderer of Epping and Waltham Forests," has replied, in the *Times* of March 18, expressing his surprise at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply, and showing that her Majesty has a property in all lands in Epping Forest, the inclosure of which has not been sanctioned at a Verderer's court. He also refers to the attempted sale of the Crown's rights, and those of the freeholders, copyholders, as well as the poor to cut wood, &c. The letter is too long for our quotation; it is a very different view of the matter to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A., we regret to learn, died, in his eighty-fifth year, on the 10th inst., at Darington Priory, near Faversham, whither he, some years ago, retired from Green-street. There is in the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West a large window by Mr. Willement in the ancient manner.

The death of Mr. Robert Chambers, LL.D., at Edinburgh, in his sixty-ninth year, on the 17th inst., is announced. He was of the well-known firm of William and Robert Chambers, publishers, of Edinburgh and London, among the foremost of the pioneers of popular literature. Mr. Robert Chambers was also an excellent geologist, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, well versed in Scottish antiquities. His intercourse with his literary brethren was invariably marked by the most liberal and kindly feeling, and his loss will be greatly deplored.



## MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AT WINDSOR.

We present, in this Number of our Journal, a series of Illustrations of the Marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, which took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Tuesday week. The portraits of this happy couple—one the fourth daughter and sixth child of our Queen, the other, eldest son and heir to the Duke of Argyll—appeared in last week's paper, with some representations of local scenes, and other objects of interest upon the occasion—the principal wedding gifts and the group of bridesmaids awaiting the arrival of the bride. In this publication we give a view of the scene at the altar during the actual performance of the marriage ceremony, which is the subject of an extra two-page Engraving; portraits of the eight bridesmaids in another page; also the bride's procession up the nave of the chapel before the ceremony, and the bridal party leaving the chapel at its conclusion; the departure of the newly-married pair from Windsor Castle, after the wedding breakfast; the scenes that day at Windsor, on the Castle-hill and in the Long Walk; the welcome given to the Princess and her husband at the village of Esher, and their arrival at Claremont, where they now reside; with the bouquets held by the Queen and the bride in the chapel; the Royal wedding-cake set on the chief breakfast-table in Windsor Castle; a claymore or Highland sword and a silver cup, given to the Marquis of Lorne—the first by the Argyll Volunteer Artillery, the second by his former schoolfellows at Eton; and a locket given to Princess Louise by his grandmother, the Duchess Dowager of Argyll. A more complete account of the proceedings than was given in our Court News last week is required to accompany these Illustrations.

The early morning was not bright; there was a mist over Windsor till past ten o'clock. About that time the sun became strong, and soon afterwards cleared the air. There was no fear of a shower of rain. When the sunshine had its own way, it lighted up a great deal of festivity at Windsor. The town generally was decorated with flags, triumphal arches, and devices appropriate to the occasion; but in High-street, and the neighbourhood immediately surrounding the outer walls of the old Castle, there was scarcely a house that did not bear an emblem of congratulation to the happy pair.

The great centres of attraction were Castle-hill, leading to her Majesty's private entrance to the Castle, and Castle-yard, to the left of the hill, through Henry VIII's Gate, in which stands the ancient Chapel. The line of route along which the Royal procession passed did not extend over half a mile of ground, and the crowd was very thick along that distance. At the south entrances to the Chapel were erected large white awnings, beneath which, on the ground, were spread crimson carpets, picturesquely defining in the distance the different porches. To the west were drawn up in line the guard of honour, composed of the 91st (Argyllshire) Highland Regiment, under the command of Captain Grigg and Lieutenant Fallowfield; and to the south a company of the first battalion of Grenadier Guards, forming two sides of a square; while in the quadrangle on Castle-hill, facing her Majesty's apartments, was stationed a second company of the Grenadiers, with their band, which played at intervals during the morning, as did also the pipers and band of the 91st.

The carriages began to set down the visitors soon after eleven o'clock, and continued to do so till within a few minutes of her Majesty's appearance. Before they began to arrive, the Eton boys, numbering nearly a thousand, took up a position on Castle-hill, which was specially allotted to them to afford them an opportunity of greeting the Marquis of Lorne, their old and esteemed schoolfellow. Opposite the boys, on the left hand side of the road, were a number of ladies and gentlemen admitted to see the carriages pass. A little after eleven the aldermen and town councillors of Windsor, in their official robes of purple and scarlet, marched up Castle-hill, headed by their macebearer, to the Chapel, in which seats had been assigned to them, in recognition of the ancient privilege of the Corporation of the Royal borough of approaching the Sovereign on all occasions.

The doors of St. George's Chapel were thrown open at eleven o'clock, by which hour the numbers of privileged spectators of the marriage ceremony, who had assembled outside, eagerly sought the seats to which their tickets entitled them. Soon after this, carriages began to arrive in quick succession, setting down at the entrance next to Wolsey Chapel elegantly and suitably attired ladies, and gentlemen in uniforms glittering with gold lace, stars, and orders of distinction. Amongst the first to arrive was the Lord Chancellor, in his full-dress robes and wig; then followed Earl and Countess Grosvenor, and Lord Derby, who came up in a close travelling-carriage with four greys and postilions. Then came the Turkish Ambassador and his three daughters, followed quickly by the Austrian, German, Russian, and French Ambassadors. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were the next to arrive, followed by Earl and Countess Granville, Mr. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bruce, and Lord Alfred Paget.

Just before twelve o'clock a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards rode into the Castle-yard, and took up their position right in front of the Chapel. Then began to arrive the Royal carriages, numbering ten in all, preceded by a Captain's escort of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, which drew up in line on the greensward near the west end of the Chapel, facing the line of the 91st Regiment, thus forming a guard on each side of the drive along which her Majesty and the bride's procession subsequently passed on their way to the west entrance of the Chapel.

The following is the order of procession:—

First Carriage.—Colonel Oliphant, in attendance on the Maharajah; Colonel Airey, in attendance on Princess Teck; Colonel Tyrwhitt, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge; Mr. R. W. Collins, in attendance on Prince Leopold.

Second Carriage.—Colonel Clifton, the gentleman in attendance on the Duchess of Cambridge; Lieutenant FitzGerald, Equerry to Prince Arthur; the Earl of Mountcharles, Equerry in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell, in attendance on the Count of Flanders.

Third Carriage.—Lady Gerald Somerset, in attendance on the Duchess of Cambridge; Lady Caroline Cust, in attendance on Princess Teck; and Mrs. G. G. Gordon and Colonel George Gordon, in attendance on Prince and Princess Christian.

Fourth Carriage.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, Equerry to the Prince of Wales; Lady Caroline Barrington, in attendance on Princess Beatrice; the Hon. C. L. Wood, Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, Woman of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales.

Fifth Carriage.—Lord Alfred Paget, the Clerk Marshal; Lady Susan Melville, in attendance on Princess Christian; Lord Harris, Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales; Count von Seckendorff, Gentleman of the Household to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

Sixth Carriage.—The Earl of Bessborough, the Lord Steward; the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales; the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee.

Seventh Carriage.—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Teck, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Teck.

Eighth Carriage.—Dr. G. V. Moore, in attendance on Prince Leopold; and Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, in attendance on Prince Arthur; Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur.

Ninth Carriage.—Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, the Count of Flanders, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Beatrice.

Tenth Carriage.—Prince George of Wales, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Princess of Wales.

The Princess of Wales and her children were loudly cheered as they passed down Castle-hill.

Within St. George's Chapel, the congregation had begun to assemble. At eleven o'clock a procession of the Yeomanry of the Guard, in their ancient costume, entered the Chapel by the south door, and when they had taken their places along each side of the nave those of the visitors who had cards of admission were allowed to enter. The ladies occupied the seats arranged in the nave, the gentlemen standing behind them. Thus the western end of the Chapel was occupied, while the east was still empty. The ladies' toilettes were very light and pretty, and contrasted well with the scarlet coats and black velvet hats of the yeomen, as they stood, with spears—or, rather, halberds—in hand, a pace in advance of the seats. As the sunlight streamed in through the richly painted windows, the effect was beautiful. Looking up the choir, there was the grand window of painted glass, a memorial to the late Prince Consort, and the alabaster reredos, with the beautiful panels in coloured marbles representing subjects in the life of Christ. At each side there was the dark oak, exquisitely carved, above which hung the banners, mantles, swords, and helmets of the Garter Knights, including the banner of the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. The altar-table, too, as on the occasion of the Prince's marriage, was richly decorated with massive golden sacramental plate, golden candlesticks, superb alms-dishes, costly flagons, and several quaint and highly-wrought chalices and patens—the greater part contributed at various times by the Knights of the Garter for the time being. On each side of the altar were arranged four arm-chairs in gold and blue, adjoining which were six stools of a similar character, arching in towards the centre aisle, and in the centre were some more in gold and crimson. On each of the knights' seats on each side and on the seats of the choir was placed a white and gilt volume containing the marriage service. Similar volumes, bound in crimson velvet, were provided for the seats on the haut-pas, or raised floor at the front of the altar, ranged in a semicircle before it. Almost the first of the privileged persons in the Chapel, Lord Halifax came in, followed by Lord Chancellor Hatherley, both of whom proceeded to the knights' seats on the south side. They were succeeded by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Dufferin, and Mr. John Campbell of Islay, attired in the costume of his clan. Then came the Turkish Ambassador, followed by the Misses Musurus, who wore toilettes of a delicate salmon-coloured silk, trimmed with the same material in a darker shade. The Ambassador took his place on the extreme left at the back; the ladies sitting immediately in front of him. He was speedily joined by his diplomatic brethren, who ranged themselves beside him. The Earl and Countess of Derby came next, then the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, who proceeded to their places on the south of the altar. The Duke wore the dress of his clan and the order of the Thistle. They were followed by Lord and Lady A. Campbell and Countess Percy, who wore a dress of blue satin trimmed with lace; Lady A. Campbell wore a crimson velvet dress. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster next took their places on the extreme right of the knights' stalls, the Marchioness wearing a dazzling tiara of brilliants, and a Eugénie blue moiré dress relieved by white lace. Meantime Lord Otto Fitzgerald was wandering about chatting with the Duke of Argyll and others, and bearing his white wand wherever his duty as Comptroller of the Household directed.

Immediately below the organ, on the north side, were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. In a few minutes, Mr. Disraeli and the Viscountess of Beaconsfield, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Ormonde, Earl and Countess Granville, the Duke of Norfolk, the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly, the Earl of Kimberley, Viscountess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lady Beaufort, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Goschen, and some others entered the sacred building. The next feature in the ceremonial was the arrival of the Church dignitaries, headed by the Bishop of London, and the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester, and Worcester, who proceeded to the north side of the altar within the rails, followed by the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, the Dean of Windsor, and the canons and minor canons of the church, who stationed themselves opposite the Bishops.

The arrival of the bridegroom was the next event. He was dressed in the Argyll and Bute Volunteer Artillery uniform, dark blue trimmed with silver, and was attended by his supporters, Earl Percy and Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower. They entered by the south door, staying a moment in the Bray Chapel, and then proceeded to the haut-pas, at the right centre of which they took their places. Attention was again directed to the south entrance by the arrival of the Princess of Wales, and other Princesses, who had formed the first procession from the castle. She held by the hand Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, who wore their kilts. She wore a blue satin dress, with blue velvet train. Princess Teck, looking remarkably well, wore a dress of sky-blue satin, and Prince Teck wore a dark blue Hungarian hussar uniform. The Duke of Cambridge wore his Field Marshal's uniform, and the Duchess of Cambridge was dressed in a violet satin. Princess Christian wore cerise satin, covered with white Brussels lace. Princess Beatrice wore pink satin. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Vice Chamberlain, and conducted to the places set apart for them on the haut-pas. Prince Arthur, in his Rifleman's uniform, and Prince Leopold, in Highland kilt, were with their sisters. The music of "the pipes" was heard just before the Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived, followed by the Dowager Duchess, Lord A. Campbell, Lady A. Campbell, and Lord C. Campbell. The father of the bridegroom wore the Highland dress—the Campbell tartan, green and black, the kilt, and the other essentials of that picturesque costume. His Grace carried a large black walking-stick in one hand. The Duchess of Argyll wore a white satin dress, lace veil, and diamond head-dress; the Dowager Duchess was in a pale lilac dress, with a magnificent lace veil.

The appearance of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee was specially noticeable; they were swathed in gold tissue of various colours from head to foot, and blazed with jewels.

As the procession moved up the chapel a festal march was played on the organ by Dr. Elvey. The bridesmaids were then seen to emerge from their boudoir and to leave the chapel by the west door, in order to meet the bride, while the National Anthem outside heralded the arrival of her Majesty and the bride. Then entered the Prince of Wales, in his hussar uniform, with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in a white uniform. Both their Royal Highnesses wore the collar of the Garter, and were attended by their respective suites. For a moment or two the doors were closed, in order to be reopened to admit her Majesty and the bride's procession.

The Queen advanced on the left of the Princess, on which side stood the Prince of Wales, who bent to kiss her Majesty's hand, and then crossed, with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, to the other side of the bride.

The Queen wore a black satin dress, trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty wore a ruby and diamond brooch and necklace, with a diamond cross, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family Order.

The wedding dress of Princess Louise was a rich white satin, covered with a deep flounce of Honiton point lace, trimmed with cordons of orange-blossoms, white heather, and myrtle, and a train of white satin, trimmed to correspond with the dress. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle, with a veil of Honiton lace, held by two diamond pins in the form of daisies, the gift of Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The dress was made by Miss Unitt, and the flowers were supplied by Mr. Nestor Sirard. The Princess had on a diamond necklace, to which was attached a large ornament of pearls and diamonds, with a sapphire in the centre, the gift of the Marquis of Lorne. She wore a diamond and emerald bracelet, given by the Prince and Princess of Wales; also a diamond bracelet which had belonged to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the one given her by the people of Windsor.

The procession having been formed, moved up the nave and the choir in the following order:—

Somerset Herald,  
Mr. James R. Planché,  
The Vice Chamberlain,  
The Viscount Castlereagh.

Chester Herald,  
Mr. Henry M. Lane,  
The Lord Chamberlain,  
The Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.

### THE BRIDE,

supported by the Queen; by the Prince of Wales, K.G.; and by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G.

The train of her Royal Highness was borne by her bridesmaids, the following eight unmarried daughters, of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls:—

Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Lady Mary Cecil, Lady Mary Butler, Lady Florence Montagu, Lady Florence Gordon Lennox, Lady Grace Gordon, Lady Constance Seymour, and Lady Alice Fitzgerald.

The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie). The Master of the Horse, the Marquis The Lord Steward, the Earl of Bessborough.

The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Duchess of Roxburghe. The Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, in attendance on the Bride, Lady Churchill.

The Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Horatia C. Stopford. The Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon.

The Groom in Waiting, Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., C.B. The Lord in Waiting, Lord Methuen.

The Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, the Hon. C. L. Wood. The Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, Lord Alfred Hervey.

The Equerries in Waiting—Colonel C. T. Du Plat, Colonel the Earl of Mountcharles.

The Gentlemen in attendance on the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Equerry to the Prince of Wales, Major von Schrabisch, Lieutenant Lieutenant-Colonel A. Allis, von Zigezar.

During the advance of this procession Dr. Elvey performed Handel's celebrated March from "Joseph," and Mendelssohn's Wedding March from "Athalie."

The Queen remained standing beside the bride during the marriage service, as did also the Prince of Wales and the others. The following was the position of the chief persons while the ceremony was proceeding.

In front of the altar the bride stood on the left and the bridegroom on the right. Behind these, on the left, were her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; and on the right, Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower and Earl Percy, the best men of Lord Lorne. The bridesmaids were stationed between these groups, supporting the train. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain and the rest of the distinguished company formed two semicircles behind. To the left were the Princess of Wales, the Count of Flanders, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Princess Teck, and Prince Teck. On the right stood the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Argyll, the Dowager Duchess, Lord A. Campbell, Lady A. Campbell, Lord C. Campbell, Countess Percy, the Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Singh, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. On the left, in the choir stalls and seats of the Knights of the Garter, were the Ambassadors and Ministers:—The Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency Musurus Pacha; the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Apponyi; the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Brunnow; the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff; the French Ambassador, the Duke de Broglie; the Danish Minister, General de Bulow; the Belgian Minister, Baron de Beaulieu; and the Portuguese Minister, the Duke de Saldanha. On the right, below the haut-pas, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lord Halifax, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Roxburghe, Count Gleichen, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duchess of Wellington.

The Bishop of London read the earlier part of the service, and the Bishop of Oxford read the Scriptural exhortation in lieu of sermon. The choristers sang the two marriage psalms ("Double chant in A") and the Hallelujah Chorus, by Beethoven, from the "Mount of Olives."

At the conclusion of the ceremony one of Handel's marches was played on the organ, and a Royal salute was fired in the Long Walk. The Royal personages and their suites then left the Chapel in the following order by the west door:—

Heralds,  
The Lord and Vice Chamberlain.  
THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.  
The Supporters of her Royal Highness the Bride,  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,  
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,  
and  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.  
The Supporters of the Bridegroom.  
The Bridesmaids,  
supporting the Train as before.  
The Household as before.

The procession of the Royal family left the Chapel in the same order as on entering it, and returned to the Castle from the west door. The route to and from the Castle to St. George's Chapel was by the Castle-hill and through Henry VIII's Gateway.

On their return to the Castle the register of the marriage was signed by the bride and bridegroom, and duly attested by her Majesty the Queen, and by the other Royal and distinguished personages invited to attend for that purpose in the White Drawing-Room. Luncheon was privately served for the Royal family and friends, to the number of sixty, in the Oak Room, and for her Majesty's guests in the Waterloo Gallery.

At a quarter past four the bride and bridegroom left the Castle, in a carriage with four greys, for Claremont, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. They were accompanied to the carriage in the quadrangle, or to the door of the Castle where it stood in waiting, by many of their kinsmen and kinswomen; other friends, including the Queen and all the Royal family, watched their departure from the steps or windows. Handkerchiefs were waved to bid them farewell. Showers of satin slippers were thrown after them as they drove off, and a broom, the Scottish token of wishing good luck upon such an occasion. Lady Churchill and Lord Mountcharles, in another carriage, followed the Princess and her husband. Outside the precincts of the Castle, a great multitude of people awaited their passage. There was a con-





MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE: THE CASTLE HILL, WINDSOR.

tinual cheer along High-street, the Marquis repeatedly bowing his acknowledgments. The route was through Park-street and the Long Walk, which was lined with spectators, and, passing Frogmore House, went through Old Windsor, where, in honour of the marriage, a triumphal arch had been erected by the inhabitants. Here the carriage of the happy couple was stopped, and her Royal Highness Princess-Marchioness Louise of Lorne was presented with an elegant bouquet by Miss Carr Lloyd. From Old Windsor the route was continued across the plain of Runnymede, past Magna Charta Island, along Egham-causeway, to Chertsey; and here the Royal carriage, after again passing under a triumphal arch at the end of Chertsey-lane, changed horses. The relay for this purpose had been sent on from the Royal Mews, Windsor; and, after the few minutes devoted to this operation, the journey was continued through Walton and Hersham, and thence to Esher.

The people of Esher and the surrounding villages kept high holiday. The street along which the bridal party passed was so decorated as to be converted into an avenue of fir-trees, with flags. All was tasteful; and there was a triumphal arch erected, at the top of Bear-hill, under the superintendence of Mr. F. J. Williamson. The triumphal arch was surmounted by two handsome and striking medallions of the Princess and Marquis, her Royal Highness Princess Louise having sent a portrait herself for the model of the former. The gateway at Claremont was hidden with evergreens and flags; and on each side of the Long Drive were ranged high poles, crowned with streamers and festooned with wreaths.

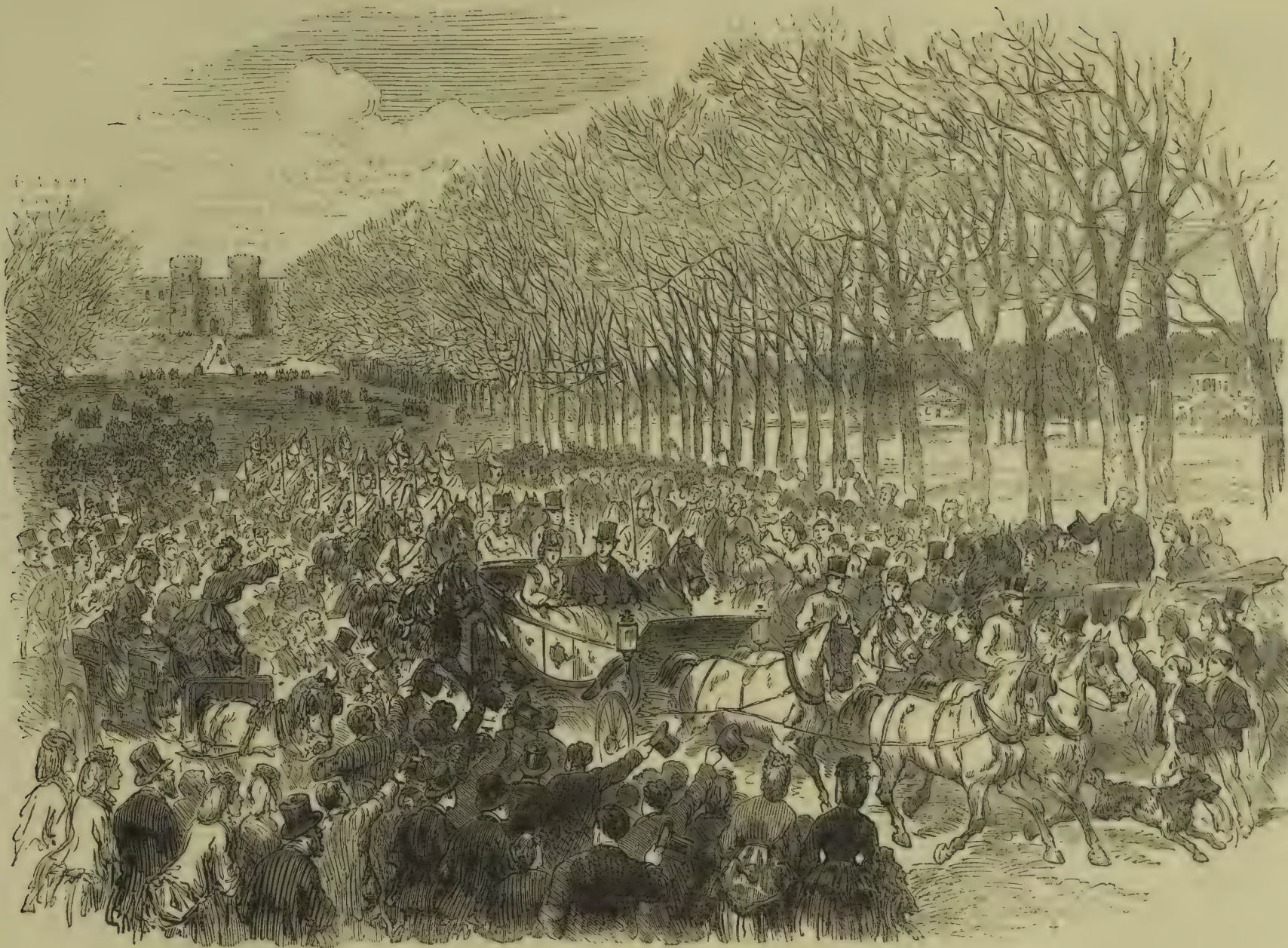
The school children, the Odd Fellows and Foresters, with their banners, and the band of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, were drawn up on the village green. At six o'clock the High Sheriff of Surrey, Mr. Money Wigram, ascended the platform here erected, and announced that the Princess and her husband had crossed Hersham Bridge, and entered the parish. The church bells struck up a merry peal. An outsider in scarlet livery turned the corner near the market-cross, closely followed by the open carriage in which were seated the Marquis and Princess. Amid ringing cheers and the playing of the National Anthem they came on at a dashing pace to the foot of the hill, where the carriage stopped. The Princess wore a white corded silk dress, trimmed with swansdown and fringe, made by Miss Gieve, and a white chip bonnet, with a wreath of lilies of the valley and orange-blossoms. She carried in her hand a bouquet. The Rector of Esher, the Rev. S. L. Warren, accompanied by the churchwardens, Mr. R. Few and Mr. J. Tilley, stepped on the dais, and read to the Princess an address of welcome and congratulation. After the presentation of the address, which was handsomely illuminated on vellum and bound with blue, her Royal Highness was presented with a bouquet of white camellias and orange-blossoms by Miss Constance Wigram, daughter of the High Sheriff. When the enthusiastic cheering had subsided, during which her Royal Highness several times rose and graciously bowed, she said, in a very distinct voice, "I thank you very much, on Lord Lorne's part and my own, for your very kind and loyal expressions," and then handed to Mr. Warren a written reply. The carriages

then set forward again, as the bells of St. Nicholas Church rang out a merry peal; and a few minutes' further driving brought them to Claremont House, where the noble Marquis and his bride were received by Mr. Ewen Macdonald, the steward of the Claremont estate.

In the evening the village was brilliantly illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks was made by Mr. Brock, the Crystal Palace pyrotechnist. Tea was given to nearly 400 poor children of the parish.

The bouquets held by her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, during the marriage ceremony in St. George's Chapel, were made and presented to them by Mr. Charles Turner, of the Royal Nurseries, Slough. That held by the Queen was very beautiful, and was composed of coloured orchids and pink roses, mixed with phalaenopsis, dendrobium mobile, stephanotis, gardenias, lily of the valley, and other flowers. The bouquet of the Princess, which measured eighteen inches across, was an elegant work of art. It was bordered with rich Honiton lace. In the centre was a beautiful white rose, encircled with stephanotis, then cymbidium eburneum, phalaenopsis grandiflora, orange blossom, odontoglossum Alexandrae, odontoglossum pulchellum, lycaste Skinnerii alba, calanthe vestita alba, Bouvardia longiflora, gardenias rhododendron, jasminiflorum, adiantum cuneatum, Gleichenia flabellata, and myrtle. The bouquet-holder was trimmed round the edge with a ruching of white satin, and round the centre of the handle. Suspended from it by a white satin bow were two flamers and a silver cord with two silver tassels.





THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR PARK.



THE NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR RECEIVING AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT ESHER.  
MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The deplorable news from Paris was the subject of a short conversation on Thursday week. The Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Bill, the Stamp Act (1870) Amendment Bill, and the Income Tax Assessment Bill were read the second time. The Benefices Resignation Bill was read the third time and passed. Lord Lansdowne stated, in answer to Lord Cadogan, that arrangements were in progress for completing the Wellington monument in a reasonable time and at a moderate cost.

Yesterday week Lord Carnarvon raised a discussion on English policy in China. He referred more especially to the massacre at Tien-Tsin, and complained of the manner in which the English Consuls and naval officers were fettered in dealing with exigencies of this kind. Lord Granville disputed the justice of the censures dealt out by the noble Earl, who found an ally in Lord Salisbury. Lord Grey and the Duke of Somerset supported the course adopted by the Government. In reply to several questions, Lord Northbrook said the volunteer artillery were being supplied with breech-loading carbines. He added that the 40-pounder Armstrong breech-loader had been selected as the most useful gun for the militia and volunteer artillery corps. The Prison Ministers Bill was passed through its final stage.

The bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister came up for the second reading on Monday. Lord Penzance moved the second reading and the Duke of Northumberland moved the amendment. The bill was rejected by a much larger majority than was recorded against it last year. The numbers were:—For the second reading, 71; against it, 97. Earl Granville announced that the House would adjourn from Friday to April 20.

A great part of Tuesday's sitting, which lasted three hours, was occupied by conversational discussions upon the power of Lords Lieutenant with respect to militia and volunteer regiments, and the military instruction of the Army neither of which led to any definite result. The Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee, and the Poor-Law (Loans) Bill was read the second time.

In a short sitting, on Wednesday, the House passed the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (£462,580) Bill.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills on Thursday—viz., the Consolidated Fund (£462,580 9s. 11d.) Bill, the Stamp Act (1870) Amendment Bill, and the Income Tax Assessment Bill. The County Property, the Public Parks, &c. (Land), and the Fairs Bills were severally read the second time. The Consolidated Fund (£5,411,900) Bill was read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several unimportant questions having been disposed of, on Thursday week, Mr. Mundella, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, moved that the House, while approving the abolition of purchase, is of opinion that the Army may be put into a state of efficiency without increasing the military estimates of last year. He praised the Government for its efforts in securing economy, but thought that, notwithstanding the cost of abolishing the purchase system, the Army could be kept in an efficient state at an expenditure greatly below the present. He urged the extension and improvement of militia and volunteer reserves as a means of securing economy. Mr. Pease seconded the motion, declaring that, in a time of profound peace, there was no necessity for increasing the Estimates. Mr. Gladstone contended that no case had been made out for the motion; and, after a long discussion, it was negatived, on a division, by 224 votes to 91. Lord Garies proposed a motion that it would be inexpedient to move any sum towards defraying the proposed increase of the expense of the military system until a scheme for the efficient reorganisation of the forces had been introduced by the Government. This was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee on the Army Estimates. On the first vote, of 135,047 men, being proposed, Mr. Leatham moved that the number be reduced by 20,000. The proposition was rejected by 304 to 74, and the vote was agreed to; as was the sum of £5,411,900 for pay, allowance, and other charges, notwithstanding a fruitless attempt by Mr. Lea to get the item of £37,600 for army agencies struck out.

Lord Enfield informed Mr. Cadogan, yesterday week, that British subjects in France had no claim for property destroyed through the war. In answer to Mr. Staurope, Mr. Gladstone intimated the course which the Government intended to take with regard to the business of the House before Easter. It is proposed to adjourn on Tuesday next for the recess, until the 17th inst. A discussion arose on a motion by Mr. W. H. Gregory regarding legislation for the improvement of labourers' dwellings in Ireland. The Marquis of Hartington admitted that something should be done, and that some similar power to that under the Small Tenements Act in England should be conferred on the authorities in Ireland. Mr. Ayrton promised that, for the accommodation of members of both Houses, the road by the east end of St. James's Park, from Marlborough House-gate to Storey's-gate, shall be opened for carriage traffic, under necessary limitations. Mr. W. H. Smith called attention to a bill called the Court of Hustings (London) Abolition Bill, which he characterised as extraordinary, and an abuse of the private bill system. The Attorney-General and the Chairman of Committees also objected to the bill, and the latter suggested an addition to the standing orders dealing with such measures. On the report on supply on the Army Estimates being brought up, Lord Elcho moved the reduction of the first vote by 10,000 men. He contended that there was a deficiency of guns in proportion to the men of all services, and a deficiency of men in the artillery. Mr. Cardwell and Sir Henry Storks pointed out the erroneousness of this argument, and defended the Government proposals. The motion was then withdrawn. The West African Settlements Bill passed the final stage, and the Consolidated Fund Bill (£462,580) was passed through Committee.

On Monday Lord Enfield stated that a convention has been arranged for the transfer to this country of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea. The cost of the newly-acquired territory will be defrayed from local sources. The noble Lord also announced that the Spanish Government has lodged in the hands of our Ambassador at Madrid a sum of money by way of compensation to the crew of the steam-ship Tornado, who were seized and imprisoned several years ago. Mr. Graves introduced a debate on coast defence: he recommended the use of gun-boats of a light draught, each carrying one heavy gun. Mr. Goschen expressed his concurrence with the suggestion. A motion by Sir J. Elphinstone for an inquiry into the circumstances under which Deptford Dockyard was sold to Mr. Austin and the re-sale of the property by that gentleman to the Corporation of London was negatived by 141 votes against 64. Mr. Goschen then introduced the Navy Estimates. The sum required for the year is £9,756,356, showing an increase as compared with last year of £385,000. The right hon. gentleman gave a satisfactory account of the state of the Navy. The usual desultory discussion followed, in which Sir J. Hay, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Candlish, Mr. Macfie, and Mr. Graves touched on various points in Mr.

Goschen's statement, and the votes of 61,000 men and boys and £2,693,336 for pay and allowances were agreed to. The House having resumed, the Workshops Regulation Act (1867) Amendment Bill and the Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Supplemental Bill were passed.

Discussions were raised, on Tuesday, by Mr. A. Guest on the state of the armament and fortifications of Gibraltar, and by Mr. J. Lowther on our municipal law as affecting the export of arms and munitions of war to belligerent States. Several bills were advanced a stage, including the Citation Amendment (Scotland) Bill, the Salmon Fisheries Bill, the County Justices Qualification Amendment Bill. The Trades Union Bill was considered in Committee. Mr. Monsell stated, in answer to a question, that he could not sanction the introduction of the parcels post into the Indian mail service, which was already too costly.

The House was occupied, on Wednesday, in discussing the merits of the bill introduced by Lord Sandon on the subject of Parochial Councils. The noble Lord explained that the bill bore a strong resemblance to that which was introduced last year. His design was to increase the power of the parishioners in relation to the regulation of their parish churches, and also to strengthen the hands of the Incumbent of the parish. Mr. Beresford-Hope moved by way of amendment that it was inadvisable to hamper the free development of co-operation between the clergy and the laity. After a debate of nearly five hours, it was agreed that the bill should be read the second time, on the understanding that time should be given for the thorough consideration of the question before any attempt was made at legislation. The Bank Holidays Bill was recommended. The Mutiny Bill, comprising 104 clauses, passed through Committee, and the Marine Mutiny Bill was read the second time.

On Thursday, Mr. J. Peel took the oath and his seat for Tamworth.—Mr. Serjeant Simon gave notice that, on an early day after Easter, he would move the following resolution:—"That the right of the House of Lords to reject bills which have several times been passed by this House is inconsistent with the principle of our representative system, a source of public grievance, dangerous to the stability of our institutions, and ought to be limited."

The orders of the day having been postponed, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, until after the notices of motions, Sir C. Dilke called attention to the papers relating to the Conference. He complained in strong terms of the repudiation by the Russian Minister of the obligations of the Treaty of 1856, and especially of the contemptuous terms in which the right to make that repudiation was assumed. The Conference met to register a foregone conclusion in spite of the protest of Earl Granville against any such step, although he must have felt that this must be the inevitable result of a conference, that if this had not been the case Russia would not have accepted it. He denied, if England had rejected the Conference, that she would have been left alone; and concluded by moving that "The House regrets her Majesty's Government accepted a proposition for a Conference under the circumstances disclosed in the papers and correspondence which had been laid before Parliament." Mr. Somerset Beaumont seconded the motion. Mr. Rylands moved an amendment in favour of the Government policy.

## MUSIC.

### ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

The musical part of the opening ceremony of Wednesday consisted of a biblical cantata, composed specially for the occasion by Sir Michael Costa, and a miscellaneous concert. The text of the cantata has been selected by Mr. John Oxenford, and the music consists of six pieces, commencing with a recitative, "Praise ye the Lord," for soprano solo; which leads to a bright and bold chorus, "Sing aloud unto God," containing some clever fugue writing and well-contrasted effects in the orchestral accompaniments, the whole being wrought up to a vigorous and imposing climax. A baritone air, "Come unto me" (preceded by a recitative), is a smooth cantabile movement well suited to the singer—Mr. Santley—by whom it was very impressively given. A chorale, "The earth belongeth to the Lord," follows, sung alternately by solo quartet (which included Mr. Rigby and Madame Patey) and chorus, with some good contrasts in the accompaniments. A brilliant soprano air, "O clap your hands," affords a relief, in its florid, jubilant style, to the solemn chorale which precedes it. The bravura solo just specified was sung with much effect by Madame Sherrington, who also gave the recitative with which the cantata opens. A powerfully-written final chorus, "O sing unto the Lord a new song," with some bold choral and orchestral effects, and wrought up to an imposing climax, closes the cantata, which is far beyond the average of such occasional pieces, and is worthy of the composer of "Eli" and "Naaman."

The miscellaneous concert began with a composition by the late Prince Albert, entitled "L'Invocazione all'Armonia," consisting of several short solos, sung by the vocalists already named, interspersed with choral passages. Its construction is somewhat trite and artificial, and its style of the lightest dance kind. Handel's air from "Rinaldo," "Lascia ch'io pianga," expressively sung by Madame Patey; Curschmann's trio, "Ti prego," by that lady, Madame Sherrington, and Mr. Rigby; "Salve dimora," from "Faust," by the last-named vocalist, with M. Sainton's obbligato violin accompaniment; the prayer from Auber's "Masaniello," well sung by the unaccompanied chorus; and Rossini's overture to "La Gazza Ladra," brilliantly played by the fine orchestra assembled, completed the selection. The total number of executants engaged amounted to about 1200; and the performances were conducted by Sir Michael Costa with those rare qualities of energy, decision, and skill which have long been manifested by him in a like capacity. The gigantic organ, which it is said will be, when complete, the largest in the world, was used by Mr. Best, the appointed organist of the Royal Albert Hall (also well known as organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool). Of the qualities and capacities of the instrument we must speak after its completion, when used, as promised, in solo performances. The excessive reverberation noticed in preliminary trials of the acoustic qualities of the building has been much subdued by the large awning spread underneath the glazed roof; but it is still evident that the hall is adapted rather for vast effects from large numbers than for the minuter delicacies of performance.

### THE OPERA SEASON.

Of Mr. Gye's arrangements for the Royal Italian Opera we gave an outline a fortnight since, and may now therefore briefly record the performance of the opening night, on Tuesday last, especially as it was similar in most respects to that of many previous occasions. The opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the heroine Mdle. Sessi, who made her debut here in the same part on the first night of last year's season. Her singing and acting displayed the same grace as heretofore, and were again more successful in the situations of tenderness than in those of passion. Signor Mongini was again the Edgardo. Signor Cotogni's sudden indisposition caused the

appearance, at very short notice, of M. Ragner as Enrico, and the omission of most of the music of the part. Other characters call for no specific mention. Signor Vianesi conducted.

Mr. Mapleson's prospectus of Her Majesty's Opera, published last Saturday, puts us in possession of his plans and arrangements for the season, which is to commence at Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday, April 15. The lessee returns to the house which he occupied first in 1868—after the burning of Her Majesty's Theatre—unaccompanied by several artists who were long associated with his seasons of single management and with the two years (1869 and 1870) of his partnership with Mr. Gye. Mr. Santley has this year seceded from both our great opera establishments, and Signori Mongini and Bettini have joined Mr. Gye's company at the Royal Italian Opera. Several artists of high renown still remain attached to Mr. Mapleson's management. The engagement of Mdle. Christine Nilsson, on her return from America in May, is announced as in progress of arrangement. Other well-remembered eminent singers, who will positively appear again under Mr. Mapleson's direction, are Mdles. Titiens, Ilma di Murska, Bauermeister, Mesdames Sinico and Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Foli, &c. The few disappearances of names which we have been accustomed to see in Mr. Mapleson's programmes are met by the accession of a larger number of artists, most of whom will appear for the first time in England, preceded by more or less of Continental renown; some transplantations from the Royal Italian Opera Company of last year, and from that of the Lyceum Opera Buffa, the season of which has just terminated.

The new comers are—sopranos and contraltos, Mdles. Marie Marimon, Cecile Fernandez, and Ida Benza; tenors, Signori Bentami, Sinigaglia, Nicolini; baritones and basses, Signori Mendioroz, Moriani, Sparapani, Rives, and Bignio; other singers, who became known in London during recent seasons, being Mdle. Leon-Duval, Madame Corani, Signori Fancelli, Vizzani, Antonucci, Caravoglia, Rinaldini, &c. The importations from the Lyceum company are the successful buffo singer Signor Borella, and the meritorious baritone Signor Rocca.

Most important of all the changes in this year's arrangements of Mr. Mapleson is the accession of Sir Michael Costa as conductor and musical director, a post which he held without intermission at the Royal Italian Opera from its establishment in 1847 until 1869, when he seceded from it. While recognising the prestige justly attaching to the name of Sir M. Costa, it is but right to couple therewith a recollection of the energy and skill with which Signor Arditi filled the same office during many seasons of Mr. Mapleson's management of Her Majesty's Theatre, his one year's occupancy of Drury-Lane Theatre, and last year's season there under Mr. Geo. Wood.

M. Sainton, who seceded with Sir M. Costa from the Royal Italian Opera, accompanies him in the same capacity of leading violinist in his new engagement. With such a conductor as Sir M. Costa, the efficiency of the choral and orchestral arrangements may be safely inferred.

In addition to the extensive repertoire of past seasons of Mr. Mapleson's management, "L'Ombra," the last work by M. Flotow, the composer of "Marta," will be produced for the first time in this country; and Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" will be revived, after an interval of many years, the character of the heroine to be performed, for the first time, by Mdle. Titiens, who will repeat most of her well-known admirable representations in grand and heroic opera. Another welcome promise is the repetition of Richard Wagner's "L'Olandese Dannato" ("Der Fliegende Holländer"), which was brought out at the same theatre so late in last year's season that it was only given twice. The admirable performance of Mdle. Ilma di Murska as the heroine in this opera was a remarkable feature in its representation, and will again be associated with it.

After a continuance of nearly three months, the season of Italian opera-buffa at the Lyceum Theatre nominally closed, on Saturday last, with a performance of "La Traviata" for the benefit of Mdle. Colombo; but two extra performances have been announced for this week—"Le Precauzioni" on Friday, and "Il Matrimonio Segreto" on Saturday.

The second Philharmonic Concert, held last week, offered no feature of novelty. Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony, and that by Mozart now universally known as the "Jupiter," Professor Bennett's overture, the Wood Nymphs and Weber's to "Oberon," were finely played; and Madame Schumann gave an intellectual rendering of Beethoven's third piano-forte concerto, including an elaborate cadenza of her own. Madame Parepa-Rosa was to have appeared, for the first time since her return from America, but was prevented by illness. The vocalists were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and M. Lefort. Mr. Cusins conducted, with his invariable efficiency.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert, which took place last week, presented many attractive features, irrespective of that gentleman's own excellent performances. These consisted of Beethoven's "Adelaide," a graceful motet, "O Salutaris," for tenor solo, with chorus, by M. Gounod; M. Blumenthal's song, "The Message;" and the ballad "The Bay of Biscay;" in all of which the great tenor was applauded to the echo.

The knighthood of Sir Michael Costa has been followed by similar honours being conferred on Jules Benedict, Professor William Sterndale Bennett, and Dr. Elvey (of Windsor), who gained their new titles last week.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week was appropriated to the benefit of Madame Arabella Goddard, whose solo performance was Schubert's sonata in B flat. In this and in Mozart's sonata for piano and violin in G major, with the co-operation of Herr Joachim, and in Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, with the added association of Signor Piatti, the accomplished pianist displayed those powers of brilliant execution which have so often been eulogised. Beethoven's posthumous quartet in F commenced the concert. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict appeared as conductor for the first time after his recently-acquired title.

A ballad concert took place at Exeter Hall, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of Mr. J. L. Hatton, conductor of the concerts of this class which have been so successfully given by Mr. John Boosey at St. James's Hall. Among many features of interest, the singing of Mr. Sims Reeves was a prominent attraction.

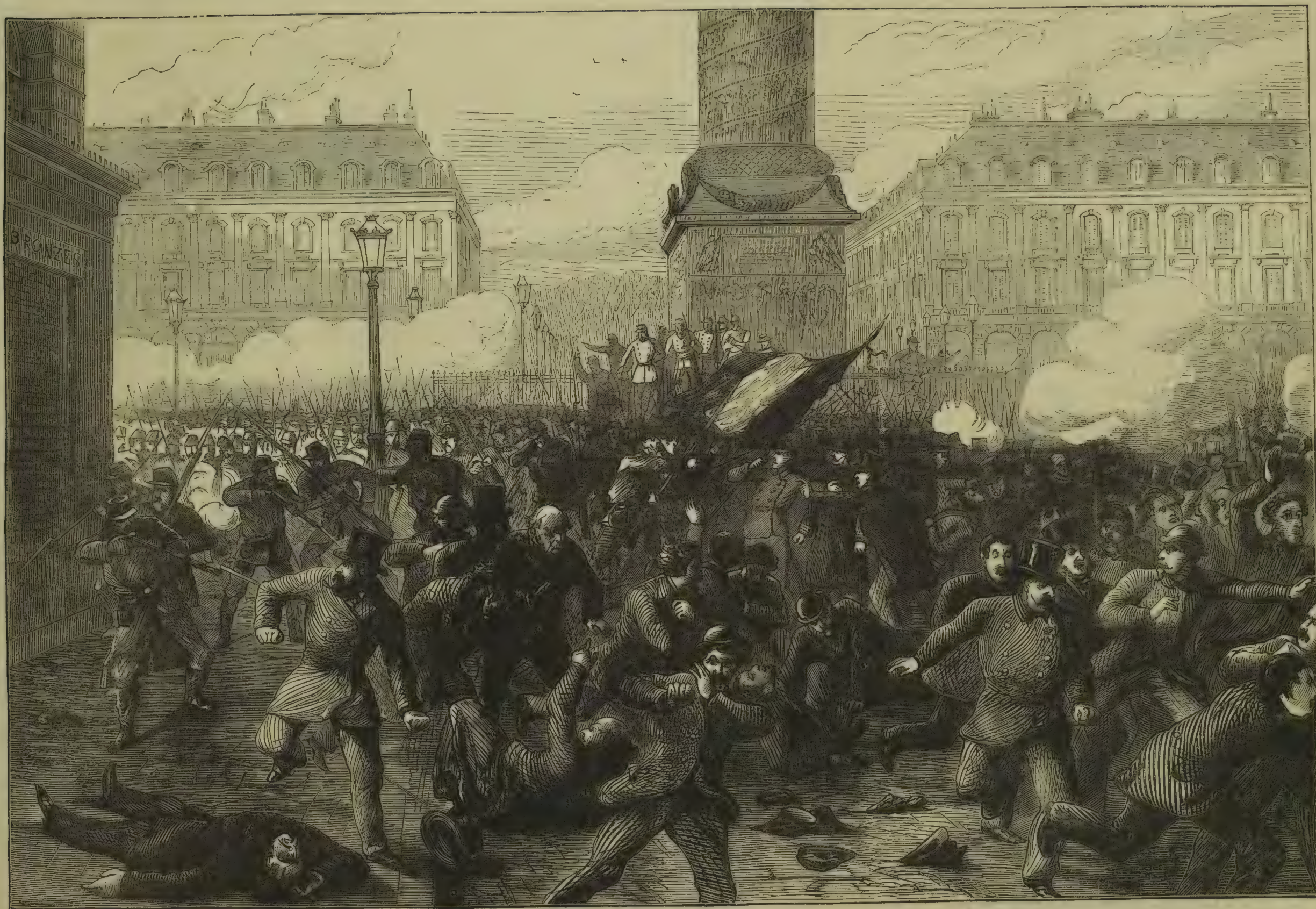
Miss Helen Hogarth (Mrs. Roney)—who has for several years been favourably known as a teacher of singing—gave her annual concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday evening, when she was assisted by some eminent vocal and instrumental artists, who gave effect to a varied and interesting programme.

A special service is to be held in Westminster Abbey next Thursday evening at seven o'clock; the musical portion of which will consist of Bach's setting of the Passion of Our Lord (according to the Gospel of St. Matthew), which will be performed with full orchestra and chorus. The sermon will be preached by the Very Reverend the Dean.









THE CONFLICT IN PARIS: MASSACRE IN THE PLACE VENDOME.





THE CONFLICT IN PARIS: ASSAULT ON GENERAL CHANZY.



ENCOUNTER ON THE PLACE FIGALLE.



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350 pieces of Gros de Suez (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike, 52 1/2 in. wide, 10 yards, 12s. 6d. the best quality.  
600 pieces of Poul de Soies and Gros Grains, from 47s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. the Robe. Unusually attractive.

AN ESPECIALLY CHEAP SILK FOR LADIES' DRESSES.  
**TISSUE DE VENICE**,  
a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted satin stripes.

Price 11 guineas the Dress of 12 yards,  
2 1/2 guineas the Dress of 16 yards,  
or any length will be cut at 2s. 7 1/2d. per yard.  
The above article is much under price, and is guaranteed to wash and wear.  
Patterns free.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

VERY IMPORTANT.  
390 PIECES ARE NOW SELLING OF RICH  
**MOIRE ANTIQUE FRANCAISE**,  
comprising three Qualities, each for rich Costumes, in 45 Shades of Colour.  
No. 1, Moroccan Water, 53 1/2 in. wide, 10 yards, 12s. 6d.  
No. 2, New Parisian Water, 53 1/2 in. wide, 10 yards, 12s. 6d.  
No. 3, Marble Water, 9s. 6d. per yard, any length cut.  
Each quality is all Pure Silk of the best manufacture, and fully 30 per cent below value.  
Patterns free.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.  
"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).  
In 12 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.  
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made expressly for, and can be obtained only from,  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED  
**FRENCH MUSLINS**, Very Cheap.  
A Special Sale of over 3000 pieces,  
in every variety of design and colour,  
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear.  
Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,  
**BRILLIANTS**, and **CAMBRICS**.  
Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs,  
and the highest standard of quality,  
are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.  
**CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES**.  
New ready, a complete Collection of  
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS.  
**VELVET - VELVETEENS**, Very Rich.  
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.  
Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES.  
**POIL DE CHEVRE**, Half Price.  
350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the  
appearance of rich Glacé Silk, 18s. 9d. the Full Dress,  
can be had in brilliant shades of Light Blue, Maize,  
Vert Lumière, Ponceau, Grey, Mauve, Orange, Rose, &c.

A NEW MAKE OF  
**WHITE PIQUE**, "IMPERIAL COULIL,"  
in Four Cords and Three Whites,  
at 13s. 9d. the Dress. 1000 Pieces only.  
Also, New Linen Gingham, at 8s. 9d. the Dress.

**SPRING FASHIONS**, 1871.  
Notwithstanding the disturbed state of capitals hitherto the seat of Fashion, I am quite prepared with more than the usual quota of High Novelties for this Season.  
The Silk Mantles and Jackets are rich, becoming, and useful, from 2s. to 20s.  
Velvet Mantles and Jackets, specially adapted for Early Spring Wear, 3s. to 20s.  
Innumerable Cloth and Fanny Jackets and Mantles, tasty, pretty, novel, and cheap, 10s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

**LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and MANTLES**.  
PETER ROBINSON begs to announce the first arrivals of  
Novelties in all kinds of LACE GOODS—for the shoulders, for walking, and for evening costumes, for wedding and all dress occasions, in both Black and White Laces, in every known and approved make, both real and imitation, at all prices, from 13s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

**SHAWL DEPARTMENT**.  
Shawls appear in favour this season, and the assortment in Indian, French, Paisley, Edinburgh, Paris, Lyons, Norwich, and all other Woves, Cashmere, and Fanny Materials will render them a very attractive feature in the outdoor costume this spring.  
They comprise a range of prices varying from 10s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.

**PETER ROBINSON**,  
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,  
London.—Patterns free.

**CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS**.  
The prices vary from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 12 yards.  
Patterns of all Goods free.  
Chapman's, Notting-hill-gate.

**JAPANESE SILKS**.—The most elegant  
DRESS for Dinner or Evening Wear. Beautiful  
New Shades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve,  
Green, Grey, Steel, Slate, White, and Black. Price  
41 1/2s. 6d. for 12 yards, or 2s. 7 1/2d. per yard.

**DANISH SILK - FINISHED TINTED**  
ALPACAS, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of  
Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Sky, Mauve,  
Silver-grey, Drab, Slate, Steel, Buff, &c. for  
Dinner or Evening Wear, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28 inches  
wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard.

**FABRIQUE A LA COMTESSE**.—A  
Specialité consigned solely to myself. Very  
elegant and durable, 41 1/2s. 6d. 12 yards, 25 inches  
wide, 2s. 11 1/2d. per yard. Patterns free.

**THE LOUISE CACHEMIERETTE**.—A most  
durable texture for Promenade and Young Ladies'  
Costumes. 17s. 6d. 10 yards, 20 in. wide; 1s. 9d. per  
yard.

**TOILE RAYE**.  
A Choice New Spring Costume Cloth, a great  
Novelty. 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28 in. wide; 1s. 11 1/2d. per  
yard.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate.

**TOILE DE LUXE, or SILK-FINISHED**  
SERGE, in Pink, Sky, White, Gris-perle, Eau de  
Nil, Black, White, &c., 41 1/2s. 6d. 10 yards; 2s. 6d. per  
yard; 20 inches wide.  
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate.

**W. P. LILLIORAPP** (by Appointment to  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berke-  
square, Sealskin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrier.

**MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX** and  
LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, Wigmore-  
street, Ready-Made Linen Warehousemen and Hosts to her  
Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

**LADIES**.—A New Kind of LADIES'  
STOCKING, a Marvel in Manufacture. The prettiest,  
cheapest, and best ever made, 10s. 9d. per dozen pair; a sample  
pair sent free to any address for twelve stamps.—THOMAS WEBB,  
Manufacturer, Brownsfield Mills, Ancoats, Manchester.

**GENTLEMEN'S DRESS**  
HAMILTON and KIMPTON,  
105—Strand—105.  
Messrs. H. and K. give the best goods at a fair price.  
No. 105, Strand (opposite Exeter Hall).

## THE GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS

at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,  
256, Regent-street.

The remaining portion from the large purchases made in Lyons  
at the outbreak of the War are further Reduced, and during this  
month will be sold at less than Two Thirds below value.

70 Pieces good, useful Black Silks, at 3s. 6d., or 2s. 9s. 6d. 14 yards.  
80 Pieces excellent Qualities at 4s. 6d., or 3 guineas 14 yards.  
75 Pieces superior Qualities at 5s. 6d., or 3 1/2 guineas 14 yards.  
20 Pieces superior do. at 6s. 6d., or 4 1/2 guineas 14 yards.  
25 Pieces Rich Cashmere Silk at 7s. 6d., or 5 guineas 14 yards.  
12 Pieces do. do. at 8s. 6d., or 5 1/2 guineas 14 yards.  
15 Pieces do. do. at 10s. 6d., or 7 guineas 14 yards.  
In the above lots are some very handsome Silks, both for  
Mourning and out of Mourning.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,  
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

FOR THIS MONTH.  
**SUPERB BLACK SILK SKIRTS**  
and **COSTUMES**,  
with new Fancy Trimmings, and with Crape,  
at less than two thirds their value.  
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,  
256, Regent-street.

SPRING, 1871.  
**BLACK GRENADINES** for Demi-Toilette  
and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong  
and serviceable, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.  
Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,  
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING.  
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR  
TELEGRAM."  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England  
on application—no matter the distance.  
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),  
without extra charge.  
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
256, Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING for FAMILIES**,  
IN CORRECT TASTE,  
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,  
at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in new Mourning Fabrics, trimmed Crape, } 3s. to 5s. 6d.  
SILK SKIRTS, for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5s. to 10s. 6d.  
MANTLES, in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, } 3s. to 9s. 6d.  
BONNETS, in beautiful variety, } 1s. to 2s. 6d.  
WIDOWS' CAPS, in various new styles.

The Bodies to the skirts can be completed,  
if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either  
by the French or the English Dressmaker.  
Peter Robinson's  
Family Mourning Warehouse,  
256, Regent-street, W.

THE BEST TO STAND THE RAIN.  
**THE RICHEST QUADRUPLE CRAPE**,  
also the **ALBERT CRAPE**,  
are to be obtained the cheapest and best  
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.  
"By the Wholesale Piece" the wholesale net price is charged.  
Observe the Address—256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

**FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS**,  
at 3s. 11d. and 6s. 3d. the Dress.  
The Finest Orzandi Printed Muslins at 10s. 6d.  
Address for Patterns to  
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

**NOTICE**.—Pattern Post.—The New Postal  
Tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to observe  
that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard,  
are the Sole Licensees of the New Registered Serial Plan for  
sending Patterns of Silks and all Textile Fabrics per post, by which  
every Pattern can be seen at a glance. Ladies are invited to write  
for Patterns.

**NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS**.  
Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New  
Serial Plan.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard  
(corner of Cheapside), London.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW FANCY SILKS**.  
Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New  
Serial Plan.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard  
(corner of Cheapside), London.

**NICHOLSON'S DINNER SILKS**.  
Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New  
Serial Plan.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard  
(corner of Cheapside), London.

**ALBERT MARCHAUD**,  
India and China Foulard Manufacturer  
and Silk Importer,  
begs to inform his patrons that he has returned from France, and  
that his establishment, closed on account of the war, is now re-  
opened at  
189, Regent-street,  
where a large variety of his renowned FOULARDS are on view.  
M. Marchaud has, in addition to his Foulards, a Stock of Rich  
SILKS, from the Best Manufacturers in Europe, which are now  
ready for inspection.  
All Patterns free by post.  
Albert Marchaud, 189, Regent-street, W.

**MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.**  
have been enabled to PURCHASE ON CASH TERMS during  
the Armistice immense quantities of elegant SILK GOODS, which  
have been manufactured expressly for the PARIS TRADE. These  
purchases have been made under most favourable conditions, and  
they will have the pleasure to submit them for SALE THIS DAY  
and during the month, at prices greatly under their value.  
FIRST PURCHASE.  
15,000 Metres Plain, Twilled, and Printed Foulards, or Washing  
Silks, commencing at 14 guineas.  
SECOND PURCHASE.  
300 Pieces Rich Black Gros Grain and Poul de Soie, 12 qualities,  
58s. 6d. to 28 1/2s.  
THIRD PURCHASE.  
Coloured Gros Grains, an entire assortment of light and dark  
shades, in five qualities, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.  
FOURTH PURCHASE.  
The Novelty of the Season. Coloured Poul de Soie, 46 colours,  
in two tints of each colour, 6s. 6d.  
DETAILED CATALOGUES and Patterns post-free.  
5 per cent discount for cash.  
5, 7, 9, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

**NEW FANCY SILKS**, at 3 and 3 1/2s.  
Full Dress of 14 yards, purchased in Paris during the  
Armistice. Also, Rich French Coloured Glacés, 5s. 11d. per yard;  
Coloured Gros Grains and Poul de Soies, from 4s. 9d. per yard to  
the richest quality manufactured. A large purchase of Black  
Silks, from 3 to 5s. 6d. 14 yards, wide width; wear guaranteed.  
Patterns forwarded to the country.  
GASK and GASK, 56 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

**COSTUMES in SILK and MIXED**  
FABRICS, MANTLES, BONNETS, &c.—GASK and GASK  
have just received the first productions from Paris since the war  
from Worth's, Pingat's, and other noted Paris houses.  
A large collection of all kinds at most moderate prices.  
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st.

**NEW DRESS FABRICS, &c.**—GASK and  
GASK are NOW SHOWING, in addition to their full Supply  
of New Dress Fabrics, several Cheap Lots.  
Cashmere de Roubaix, 10 1/2d. per yard; French Satine Cloth,  
11 1/2d. and 13 1/2d.; French Popelines, 17 1/2d.; French Terry Cloth,  
21d. per yard. New Bordered and French Laces, Percales, and  
Batistes, &c., with 1000 Pairs of Muslin and Lace Curtains, very  
cheap.  
Patterns forwarded to the country.  
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

**GENTLEMEN'S DRESS**.  
Gentlemen who do not mind paying a fair price can depend  
on the best Material manufactured in the West of England at  
HAMILTON and KIMPTON'S,  
105, Strand (opposite Exeter Hall).

Established in 1841.  
By Appointment to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of  
Wales, H.R.H. the Princess Louise of Hesse, H.R.H. the Duchess  
of Cambridge.

**MESSRS. JAY**  
have the largest Stock of  
BLACK SILKS  
ever seen in one Establishment, either of the Richest Qualities or  
at a Limited Price. These Black Silks are all ticketed in plain  
figures, and no deviation is ever made in the marked prices.  
JAYS.

**SILKS.—BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK**  
DRESSES, at 3s. 6d. and at 4s. each.  
JAYS.

**SILKS.—BLACK SILKS STRIPED**  
WHITE, for Spring Wear, 3s. the Dress.  
JAYS.

**SILKS.—BLACK GROS DE SUEZ**, 15  
yards, for 2 1/2s.  
JAYS.

**GOOD BLACK SILKS**.—Messrs. JAY  
have always in Stock Black Gros Grain Silks, Manufactured  
by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, of Lyons et Jujurieux. These Silks  
are sold on most advantageous terms, and Messrs. Bonnet's Silks  
can be more fully relied upon for wear than any other de-  
scription of Black Silk. The Manufacturers' Name will be found  
woven on the end of each piece.  
JAYS.

**DRESSMAKING**.  
Messrs. JAY have always prepared for the Seasons a  
fashionable assortment of BLACK SILK SKIRTS and EVENING  
DRESSES, suitable for Ladies who are in Mourning, or for those  
who wear Black from choice. Bodies are also made up if required  
in a few hours, either by a Couturière Française or an English  
Dressmaker.  
JAYS,  
London General Mourning Warehouse,  
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

**SILKY TINTED ALPACAS**.  
Pure Arabian,  
in all the most beautiful Colours, 14s. 6d.  
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**WHITE PIQUES EXTRAORDINARY**  
viz.—  
1200 Pieces Real French, from 4 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. yard.  
White Brilliants " 6d. to 1s. 6d. "  
White Figured Piques " 6 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. "  
White Striped Piques " 6 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. "  
White Cable Cords, very best, " 8 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. "  
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
New Spring Dresses .. 5s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
New Spring Camlets .. 5s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.  
New Spring Repps .. 8s. 9d. to 35s. 6d.  
New Spring Satins .. 10s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
New Spring Poplins .. 8s. 9d. to 35s. 6d.  
New Spring Twills .. 10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.  
New Spring Havannah Cloths .. 8s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.  
New Spring London Cords .. 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.  
New Spring Marls .. 3s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.  
New Spring Checks .. 5s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.  
New Spring Stripes .. 3s. 11d. to 29s. 6d.  
New Spring Châtons .. 6s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
New Spring Cambrics, at .. 3s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.  
New Spring Brilliants, at .. 4s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.  
New Spring Piques, at .. 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.  
New Spring Percales, at .. 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.  
New Spring Batistes, at .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.  
New Suez Twills, at .. 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.  
Patterns free.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
New Plain Battistes and Cambrics,  
New Plain Jaconets and Brilliants, } 5s. 6d.  
New Plain Percales and Piques, } 12s. 6d.  
New Plain Washing Fabrics, of every }  
description and shade of colour.  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**FRENCH MUSLINS**, 4 1/2d. to 6 1/2d. yard.  
The entire Stocks of Three French Manu-  
facturers. The most wonderful variety ever seen, at  
less than half the original cost. Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP.

**SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!**  
BAKER and CRISP'S,  
The Cheapest House for Silks.  
Patterns free.  
The largest Variety in the Kingdom of  
Cheap, Intermediate, and Best  
SILKS.

Fancy Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Very Best .. 5s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.  
Striped and Checked Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Plain Glacé Silks .. 45s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Very Best .. 55s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Plain Gros Grains .. 45s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Very Best .. 55s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Poul de Soie and Failles .. 45s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Japanese Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.  
Japanese Poplins .. 29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.  
Evening Silks .. 35s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.  
Wedding Silks .. 35s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.  
Dinner Silks .. 35s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.  
Last Year's Silks, Old Dresses, and Remnants.  
Great Bargains.  
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!**  
Patterns free.  
Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable Makes only.

Black Gros Grains .. 29s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Black Glacé .. 29s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Black Gros Royal .. 45s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Black Satin Lison .. 35s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.  
Black Figured Silks .. 35s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.  
Black Moire Antiques .. 75s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.  
Black Poul de Soies .. 45s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Widows' Black Silks .. 45s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
198, Regent-street.

**SALE of LYONS SILKS**.  
SEWELL and CO. are NOW OFFERING for SALE several  
important purchases, made in Lyons, at a great sacrifice, comprising  
BLACK SILKS of the best guaranteed makes, Black Lyons  
Velvets, Plain Coloured Silks in a variety of shades, suitable for  
spring wear, from 47s. 6d. to 4s. the Dress. Fancy Silks, several  
hundred Dresses from 2 to 3s. Extra Rich Silks, from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2s.  
The whole of these goods are considerably below the present market  
value, and an early inspection is solicited.

**SEWELL and CO.** are now showing their  
NEW TEXTURES for SPRING and SUMMER COSTUMES—  
Cloud Batistes, twilled and plain; new Washing Satin Cloths, Silk  
Warp Doras, Chambrines.  
Summer Satin Ture, Palmyra, Arabian Cloths, &c. Prices from  
1s. to 2s. 11d. the yard, and upwards.  
Designs of Costumes forwarded on application. The execution  
of orders entrusted only to experienced assistants.  
Elegant Costumes from 2s. to 5s. 6d. Patterns post-free.  
Compton House, Fitch-street, Soho-square, W.

**THE ABDOMINAL CORSET**  
(PÉBARDY'S PATENT),  
by a novel combination of Corset and Sustaining Belt,  
affords extraordinary comfort and support.  
It is invaluable before accouchement,  
and when there is excessive embonpoint.  
A Descriptive Pamphlet and Illustrations sent by post.  
Madame OLIVIER-ROLLAND, Artiste en Corsets  
by Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,  
68, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

**GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS**.  
at moderate prices.—Elastic Boots, for Walking or Dress,  
21s. Calf or Patent Leather Oxford Shoes, 16s. 6d. Catalogue  
post-free.  
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 182, Oxford-street, W.

**HAMILTON and KIMPTON**,  
TAILORS and OVERCOAT-MAKERS,  
105—Strand—105.  
Gentlemen who require good and fashionable Dress can depend on  
the best materials.  
No. 105, Strand (opposite Exeter Hall).

## RICH SILKS in DRESSES, at 25s. 6d.

31s. 6d., 40s., and 45s. Black Gros Grains, Glacés, and Cordés,  
made of bright Italian Silk, with a warranty for wear, wide width,  
at 3s. 6d. per yard. Japanese Silks, richest in quality of silk, and  
really wear well, at 2s. 6d. the yard. Patterns sent.  
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

**PALADINE CLOTH for DRESSES and**  
COSTUMES 27 in. wide, 10 yards for 12s. 6d. The material is  
very fine, firm, and soft, and one of the latest specimens of ex-  
quisite French taste. Colours are mauve, silver, brown, buff, green,  
slate, blue, lavender, &c.; the tints are perfect, such as hitherto  
have only been produced in articles of silk. And, of the same  
fabric, nice new dresses at 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 9d. This being  
sacrificed property, it is selling rapidly. Patterns sent.  
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

**NEW SPRING DRESSES**.—Selling Off.  
Half Price, a very large parcel of Alpaca Lustres, very  
wide, all at 6d. per yard. Undoubtedly the cheapest lot of goods  
ever offered. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 54, Oxford-st., W.

**LADIES' BOOTS for the SEASON**.  
Kid Walking-Boots, to button or elastic, 16s. 6d.; Enamelled  
Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft and Pretty House-Boots, 5s. 6d.;  
Morocco Slippers, 3s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogues post-free, with  
notice of convenient arrangements for country residents.  
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 182, Oxford-street, W.

**BOYS' CLOTHING**.  
High Class  
Style and Quality.  
Suits, 16s. to 45s.  
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

**THE BABY'S PROTECTOR**.—The  
Waterproof Stilla Bib and the Lady's Bodice Protector  
save trouble, inconvenience, and expense.  
Sold at all Baby Linen Warehouses.

**TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS**.  
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make and  
construction. Directions for self-measurement by post, free on  
application. Prices, 9s. and 27s. 6d.—ELAM, 198, Oxford-street.

**THE "BAG OF BAGS."**—JENNER and  
KNEWTUB'S newly-invented and patented TRAVELLING,  
DRESSING, and WRITING BAGS. Jenner and Knewtub have  
effected quite a revolution in travelling-bags. "Post." "Nothing  
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DISCOVERY!—A few drops of this fluid on a wet toothbrush cleanses the teeth from all foreign substances or impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, arrests the progress of decay. Price 2s. 6d.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**  
Not only leaves the teeth with a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, but imparts to the breath a delightful fragrance. It removes instantly all odours arising from decayed teeth, a foul stomach, or tobacco smoke. Put up in large bottles and small toilet cases, and sold by Perfumers and Chemists everywhere, at 2s. 6d.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE BREATH**  
Snowy teeth and fragrant breath are possible to all. The fragrant "Floriline" can produce this result, and nothing else will. Sold every where, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**  
A certificate from Dr. Atfield goes with every bottle of this fluid certifying to its harmless and beneficial properties.

**FLORILINE!—A NEW TOILET**  
DISCOVERY!—Is pronounced by all who use it to be the very best liquid dentifrice in the world. Sold by Perfumers and Chemists at 2s. 6d.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE BREATH!**  
A few drops on a wet toothbrush imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**  
A purely vegetable liquid, which thoroughly cleanses all the cavities of the teeth; and sold, at 2s. 6d., by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**  
Corrects all disagreeable odours arising from unsound teeth, a foul stomach, or tobacco smoke. It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE BREATH!**  
Neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth, renders the gums healthy, and keeps the breath sweet and fragrant. Ask your perfumer to get you a bottle.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY?**  
Who has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indians' teeth? We have often wondered how these dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory even to the greatest age—while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called FRAGRANT FLORILINE, a few drops of which, on a wet toothbrush, causes a sort of foam in the mouth, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties; at the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.  
It arrests the decay of the teeth.  
It acts as a detergent after smoking.  
It renders the gums hard and healthy.  
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.  
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. HENRY C. GALLUP, Sole Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**  
Will soon be sold in all parts of Europe. An Agent is wanted in every large city on the Continent, as the "Floriline" has directions in French, German, and Spanish, and is well suited to stand the test of any climate. Price 2s. 6d.

**FLORILINE! PURIFIES the BREATH.**  
Beautiful clean white teeth and a pure breath are the certain results in every instance where this new toilet delight is in use. Nothing can equal it. Price 2s. 6d., of all Perfumers.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—THE NEW TOILET**  
DISCOVERY, will be sent by rail to any part of the world on receipt of 2s. 6d. It cannot be sent by post. Ask your Chemist to procure it for you.

**FLORILINE! CLEANSSES THE TEETH,**  
and is delightfully pleasant to the taste. Being purely vegetable, it is well adapted to ladies, gentlemen, or children. Price 2s. 6d., of all Perfumers throughout the world. It is the best liquid dentifrice known.